CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 172 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 20 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
17th July	.. Karmala*	.. 8983	
24th ,,	.. Morea	.. 10890	
28th ,,	.. Merkara†	.. 8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st ,,	.. Syria	.. 6683	
7th August	.. Kashmir	.. 8841	
14th ,,	.. Devanha†	.. 8092	
21st ,,	.. Mantua	.. 10885	
28th ,,	.. China	.. 7932	
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	.. 11430	
11th ,,	.. Kalyan	.. 8987	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—	
10th July	— Plassy	..	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—	
12th July	.. Lhasa	..	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th ,,	.. Karapara	..	East and South Africa.
14th ,,	.. Barpeta	..	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M.Tsurug	4852	6th July	20th July
Asian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	25th July	5th August

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2156.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAHAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special .. Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" .. Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" .. Rs. 700/-
Second Class .. Rs. 600/-
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lione, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... £4,015,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 342
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799 9 8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592 8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Jaoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY. (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucan das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,60,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,28,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building)
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds, Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.
(over Taraporewallas).

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a distinguished and Experienced M. A. in languages. S. L. French. Apply Box No. 851, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2573

MISCELLANEOUS.

MESSRS. BAUER & COSS Original German Sanatogen, Formamint, Albulactin can be had at Padder Bros., Chemist, Princess St. Dhobitalao. 2640

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LEDGER CLERKS, those with experienced only need apply. ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 2630

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST (male or female) must have knowledge of official routine and must be strong in English. Apply to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling shares of Tea and miscellaneous companies on good remuneration. Apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2619

WANTED.—A fast and accurate TYPIST for a mercantile firm, one with office experience preferred. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 861, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2632

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2586

WANTED—A competent TEACHER for teaching Shorthand and Typewriting for two hours daily in a local High School. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2506

WATED a Technical Electrical GRADUATE as Apprentice for the Mills at Ahmedabad. Terms—5 years, salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 200. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Navsari Bd Fort. 2603

WANTED—A competent GUJARATI-SPEAKING SCIENCE TEACHER and two experienced MATRIC TEACHERS for a local High School. S.T.Cs preferred. Apply Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2507

WANTED—TO JOIN immediately, an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN and a SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply stating terms to Box No. 863, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2635

WANTED—For village dispensaries Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or other qualified medical men. Applications to be made to VICE-PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur. Retired Civil or Military Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons are invited to apply. 2022

WANTED—A GRADUATE as Head Master for a High School in Gujarat of at least ten years' standing with experience of managing a High School. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 860 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2626

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., requires the services of a first class, experienced FILING CLERK. Applications stating age, experience and salary desired should be made in writing to the SECRETARY Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 2602

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED have vacancies for CLERKS, experienced in Share Transfer work. Only applications from those having had actual such experience will receive consideration. Applications should be made in writing stating age and particulars of experience addressed to the REGISTRAR, The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 2629

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address. SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur, Sind. 2624

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A qualified VETERINARY SURGEON for the Bombay S. P. C. Animals. Apply personally to the SECRETARY, 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 2631.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER of 40 years of age with a good hand. Pay up to Rs. 125 per month. Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2643

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—LESSONS in Book-keeping, Gujrati Namu, and Accountancy. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2586

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2370

BRICKS AND TILES FOR SALE. Apply TANTREE & Co., 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. Topiwala Luxmi Bdg., Lamington Road. 2606

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for gining purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 4in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car, 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

FOR SALE—(1) One compound portable STEAM ENGINE, about 25 B.H.P. boiler pressure 100 lbs, (2) One Ruston Proctor, 34 B.H.P. refined oil engine and (3) One Semi Disel Vertical, double cylinder 30 B.H.P. crude oil engine. For particulars apply to N. B. Mehendale 34, Narayan Peth, Poona City. 2588

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—QUARTERS in a stable for Motors and Carriages at Rs. 25 per month. Apply Messrs. SAYED RASHID WAHDE and ABDUL REHIMAN DAKBET, No. 6A, Morland Road, Byculla. 2577

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2535 China Mills, Limited.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One energetic young man with capacity to organise and supervise Clearing House Work. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications.

One knowing Banking, Accountancy, and other general work.

Assistants for Clearing House work, men with experience need only apply to:—

THE SECRETARY.
THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.
2509 Medows Street, Fort,

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on the 31st day of July, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.), when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That arts. 14 be and the same is hereby cancelled.

(2) That the following proviso be added to article 121 viz. "Provided always that the seal of the Company may be affixed to certificates of title to shares in the presence of a director or an assistant director and signed by a director or an assistant director and countersigned by the Agents or some other person appointed by the directors."

(3) That art. 86 be amended by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "twelve".

(4) That the following article shall be inserted after article 89, viz.
"89a. A director who is out of Bombay or is about to go out of Bombay may with the approval of the Directors appoint any person to be an alternate director during his absence from Bombay and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee whilst he holds office as an alternate director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly but he shall not require any qualification and he shall ipsofacto vacate office if and when the appointor returns to Bombay or vacates office as a director or removes the appointee from office and any appointment and removal under this clause shall be effected by notice in writing under the hand of the Director making the same."

(5) That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 115, viz:—
"115a. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint any other persons to be assistant directors of the Company and may define limit and restrict their powers authorities and discretions and may fix and determine their remuneration duties immunities and qualifications and may remove any directors so appointed. Such assistant directors shall not be required to hold any qualifications."

(6) That the time for completing and having ready for delivery the Share Certificates in the capital of the Company be and the same is hereby extended to the 31st day of December 1920.

Should the above resolution or any of them be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions or a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on the 17th day of August, 1920 at the same time and place.

By order of the Board.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
2615 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.

(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.

(3) To sanction the declaratiotn of a dividend

(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to tthose Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2367

HOLLAND-BRITISH INDIA LINE.

MANAGERS:—HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

THE following vessels, each of from 10,000 to 11,000 tons dead-weight, with cargo from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, are due to arrive at Bombay on approximated the dates noted:—

"Schiedijk" Arrived 3rd July 1920.
"Kieldrecht", End July 1920.
"Yseldijk", Middle August, 1920.
"Vechtdijk", End August, 1920.
"Stadadijk", Early September, 1920.

Regular sailings from Bombay and Karach to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg will commenced shortly.

For all information and particulars as freight, etc., apply to the Agents:—

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
or
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
KARACHI.
2100

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic PARSEE GRADUATE, (one with knowledge of Persian preferred) to proceed to Yezd, Persia, to (organise and) act as Principal of the schools there in charge of the undermentioned Fund. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. Apply

SECRETARY,
Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund
361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS DISPOSAL BOARD LONDON.

SALE OF STEAM AND MOTOR LAUNCHES.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Steam and Motor Launches surplus to Government requirements in Mesopotamia now available for immediate delivery in the Port of Basrah:

TOWING LAUNCHES.

Known as T. L. 5 "Terrier," T. L. 6 "Setter," T. L. 20 "Arno," T. L. 24 "Miranda" and T. L. 27 "Adra." Overall dimensions 55 to 65 ft. long by 10ft. 6ins. by 4ft. Draught 3 to 4 ft. Speed 8 knots. Twin Screw. 4-Cylinder engines, 2 sets, 10-16 H.-P. Hulls and engines in good condition. Original cost Rs. 40,000 each.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

Known as L. 6 (Built 1915), L. 63 (Built 1917), L. 69 (Built 1916), L. 73 (Built 1915), L. 98 Steam Pinnace (Built 1918), L. 101 (Built 1915). Overall dimensions 50ft. by 10ft. by 5 ft., 6incs. Draught 3ft. to 3ft. 6ins. Speed 9 knots, 2-Cylinder engines, 8-16, H.-P.
Hulls and engines in good condition.
Original cost Rs. 25,000 each.

L. 79 "Sitiphon." 51ft. 9 ins. by 11 ft. 7 ins by 5ft. 6ins.
Draught 3 ft. Speed 8½ knots.
2-Cylinder engine.
Cost Rs. 19,000.

L. 80 "Watana Harim," 62 ft. 6 incs. by 13 ft. by 5 ft. 9 ins.
Draught 4 ft. Speed 9 knots.
2-Cylinder engine.
Cost Rs. 35,000.

L. 85 "Tana," 45 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft. 2 ins. by 2 ft. 9 ins.
Draught 1 ft. 6 ins. Speed 6/7 knots, (Built U. K. 1918.)
Cost Rs. 35,000.

L. 71 "Ethel," 79 ft. 4 ins. by 12 ft. 8 ins. by 6 ft
Draught 4 ft. 6 ins. Speed 12 knots.
6-Cylinder, 21-H.-P. engine.
Cost Rs. 70,000.

MOTOR LAUNCHES.

M. 32, M. 52 and M. 53. Length 22 to 26 ft. Speed 7 knots. 2 Cylinder, 6/8 H.-P. engine. Fitted with awnings. etc.
Cost £400 each.

M. 238 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 7 knots. 2-Cylinder, 13/15 H.-P. Kelvin Engine. Fitted with awnings.
Cost £500.

M. 293 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 9. 4-Cylinder, 10 H.-P., Ferro engine. Fitted with awning.
Cost £500.

M. 293 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 9. 4-Cylinder, 10 H.-P., Ferro engine. Fitted with awnings and cushions.
Cost £500.

M. 79 and M. 296 (Built 1917) 25 to 30 ft. long Speed 8/9 knots. 4-Cylinder, 12/16 H.-P. Scripps engine. Fitter with awnings.
Cost £550 each.

M. 380 27 ft. Speed 7 knots. 2-Cylinder, 14 H.-P. Parsons engine. Fitted with awnings and cushions.
Cost £550.

M. 46 26 ft. Speed 9 knots. 4-Cylinder 12/14 Kelvin.
Cost £600.

M. 389 (Built 1917) 20 ft. Speed 9 knots. 4-Cylinder 20 H.-P. Wolsley.
Cost £600.

M. 520, 35 ft. Speed 8½ knots. 2-Cylinder 16/18 H.-P. Standard engine.
Cost £650.

M. 197 (Built 1917) 20 ft. Speed 7½ knots. 4 Cylinder, 20-H.P. Vickers-Wolsley.
Cost £600.

Offers, in Rupees, should reach the Office of the Commissioner, on or before the 30th July, 1920.

Cable offers will be accepted, address "DISPOSALS" Baghdad.

Local agents can inspect on application to the Fleet Registrar Inland Water Transport Headquarters Basrah.

Offers will only be accepted for vessels as at present standing but Commissioner Disposal Board will undertake to place on board ocean steamer at purchaser's expense.

Enquiries for the purchase of other class of River Craft should be addressed to the undersigned. Prospective purchasers are invited to make nown their requirements.

THE COMMISSIONER.
Ministry of Munitions Disposal Board, Baghdad.
2646

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Suits between Sirdar Ganpatrao Vinayakrao Kibe, of Indore and his step brother Sardar Madhavrao Vinayakrao Kibe of Indore, are still pending. Any person taking in mortgage, sale, etc., any property from Sirdar Madhavrao Vinayakrao Kibe, or dealing with him in any way will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) D. C. VIRKAR.
Vakil for Sirdar G. V. Kibe.
Girgaon, Bombay.
Dated 17th July, 1920. 2597

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

THE MUDRADDI COTTON GINNING FACTORY, situate in Hubli in the District of Dharwar, consisting of 16 Double Roller Gins, Platts make, a 20 N. H. P. rope driven Engine by Marshall Sons & Co. a Boiler of 100 lbs. pressure by Fallesten Hodgart Barelay Ld, a Lathe and a Drilling machine with all the accessories such as Shafting, Fullies, Leather and Paper rollers, Belts &c., &c., together with some parts of a fodder Press will be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th July at 4 p.m. in the Factory compound. The Factory is open to inspection.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar. The highest bidder will have to deposit 10 per cent. of his bid. The other conditions of the sale will be mentioned at the sale.

K. ANANDRAO,
Receiver.
Hubli, 7th July, 1920.

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.

(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.

(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. BUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Apply for particulars and prices
Oak Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY RECEIPTS Nos. 15469 and 15470 in respect of ten shares each of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mannalal Bhagirath, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect in these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
2650

THE ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO MPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THE STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th July, 1920, (both days inclusive).

Dated this 15th day of July, 1920.

By order of the Board.
THE EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY, LIMITED,
2582 Managing Agents.

THE COORIA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1920.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 17th July, to Monday, the 31st July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
23, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 13th July, 1920.
2502

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VISHWANATH HARI GOKHALE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim to in or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, charge, trust, partition, share, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the Thana District, forming a portion of a larger piece of land and containing by admeasurement 2750 square yards or thereabouts and marked as plots No. 1 and 4 on the plan of the said whole piece of land prepared by Mr. K. G. Tambe and handed over to the Broker of the Purchaser and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 47, Pot No. 2, forming part of Santa Cruz, Town Planning Plot No. 28 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed Town Planning Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Purchaser and partly by the property of M. V. Pitale, on or towards the North by the remaining portion of the said Plot belonging to the Vendor and marked Nos. 2 and 3 on the said plan and on or towards the South by the new market.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.
MALVI, MODI, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
2648 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PUTTABAI, wife of Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground, situate at Moje Danda Turf Bandra, and Zilla Thana in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 2354.12 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 2883, Survey No. 354, Pot Nos. 3 and 5 and Entry No. 3287 and non-agricultural No. 242 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the land of Dorabji Hoshanji Gozdor, on the North by the land formerly of Balkrishna Bhawanishanker and others and now of one Mr. Zauba, on the South by land belonging to the vendor and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Yamnabai wife of Krishnarao Ramchandra Jayakar and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
2644 Attorneys-at-law.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our clients Messrs. EBRAHIM ABDUL KADAR, Paper Merchants have dispensed with the services of their Mehta Mahomedalli Esufbhai, since 17th July, 1920. If anybody deals with him in our clients' name he will do so at his risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ebrahim Abdul Kadar.
2658

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES AMERICAN HOSE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of he 17th day of July instant advertising an Auction Sale of the abovementioned goods notice is hereby given that our clients Messrs. RANCHODDAS HARIVALLABHDAS & CO., have expressed their readiness and willingness to Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co., through whom our clients ordered out the said four cases to take delivery thereof on payment of the price thereof and have already paid Rs. 2,000 in part payment of such price and requested the said Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co., to satisfy them that the goods advertised for sale is the goods indented by our clients but they have failed to do so. Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co. are not therefore entitled to sell the goods ordered by our clients, much less to sell the same on our clients account and risk as advertised by them.

Dated this 19th day of July, 20.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ranchoddas Harivallabhdas & Co.
2645

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOCULDAS KESHAVDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, or claim to or in or upon said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Collector of Assessment Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Malad in the Thana District in Salsette and containing by admeasurement 850 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Gorebunder Road on or towards the West by Borli Tank on or towards the North by the Bunglow of Mulshanker Purshotum Vaid and on or towards the South by the Bunglow of Manekbai Engineer.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MUKUND GANESH JOSHI, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, a widower. ..... Deceased.

GOPINATH MUKUND JOSHI, residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort, one of the sons and next of-kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of July, 1920. 2639

GOPINATH MUKUND JOSHI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, CRESCENT HOUSE, COLABA.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINNING AND BED ROOM'S FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MOMBASAVALA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Room, Colaba, Causeway, beside Apollo Hotel, ground floor of Crescent House on 21st July, 1920, Drawing, Dinning and Bed Room's Furniture such as:—Dressing room suites, cabinet, almyrah, cushion sofa, cushion chairs, revolving chairs, bookstand, hat stand, dinning table and chairs, deck chairs, marble top centre table, gramophone and crockeryware and antimony, fancy goods, etc., etc., etc.

Deposit 25 per cent.
Delivery within 3 days.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder Colaba by order of Sheth Kesheoray Podar & on account & at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi.

100 Bales Cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NARAYAN ASHRAM" SITUATE AT LAL BAG, SOPARIBAUG ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Vrajlal Jiwandas and Mr. Lyangaya Sayana Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property known as "Narayan Ashram on SUNDAY, the 8th day of August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land with two Buildings standing thereon known as plot Nos. 6 and 7 Lal Baug Estate, containing by admeasurement 1096 one thousand and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 8 leased to Fakir Mohamed Hoosain, on the South East by 20 feet Road on the South by plot No. 5 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosain and Manji Gulam Hoosain and on the West by Sopari Baug Road bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2569, and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street No. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji & Co., at their Office No. 50, Medows St., Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE of 1262 bales Sind American and 123 bales Bengal cotton, which was advertised to be held to-day TUESDAY, the 20th inst., by order of Messrs. Kuverji Pitamber & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL COTTON OF MANDSOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Joharmul Mulchand and on occount and at the risk of Messrs. Vurdhman Jetsey & Co.

100 bales Bengal Cotton of Mandsor.

Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Nursey Nagsey at Colaba.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned, grand rarely used (almost new) "S. Rose & Co.'s" Brinsmead cottage piano, silverware, glassware, crockery, dinner service, English bath tub, etc. Messrs. MODY & CO., will on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Sorab House". The following household furniture, comprising, dining table, dining chairs side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, clothes and gown press, chesterfield sofa, drawing room carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, book case, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables and sets, English bath tub, sweet toned S. Rose & Co.'s "Brinsmead" cottage piano, piano settee, iron double cot, iron craddle, old china vases, iron safe on stand by "Anderson", Singer hand sewing machine, teapoys, revolving bookstand, Jost fan, electric table fan, easy chairs, clothes basket, card table, pirambulator, screen, writing table, brass hall-lamp, hanging lamp, glassware, crockery, dinner service, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of "D Lea" Esquire of Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1920.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 9. Information required date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to: B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
2500

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction .. .. .. Madan Theatres, Ld.
Management .. .. J. F. Madan & Co.

TWICE NIGHTLY
at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m. only.

EXCELSIOR VARIETY SEASON!

Special engagement of

The Dollars
The Dollars
The Dollars

JOHNNIE & JOSIE
VERSATILE COMEDY ARTISTES
from the Leading English & Colonial Variety Theatres in an ORIGINAL and REFINED Act

Embracing Musical Comedy.
JAZZ DANCING—ACROBATIC DANCING
Piano Solos and Humourous Patter

JOHNNIE HORNER
who has been described as the World's BEST ACROBATIC DANCER

MISS JOSIE MAYO
The Charming Gipsy Pianiste.

"Around the Town"
EXCELSIOR SERIAL.
1, 2 & 3 EPISODES.
THE ROMANTIC and THRILLING
Parisian Serial of Life
"The Four Shadows"
Popular Prices: Rs. 3/- to Annas 4.

To-night
AT
THE MAJESTIC
FRANCIS FORD
and
ROSEMARY THEDY
IN
The Dominat Serial
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
A pure melodrama with a continuous performance of thrilling action,
FIRST INSTALMENT
You cannot afford to miss thisserial.

Still Going Strong!
The Universal serial wonder
The Lion Man
Featuring
Jack Perrin
and
Kathleen O'Connor
(of midnight man fame)
Three more episodes 5th instalment
also a side-splitting Comedy
"Clever Kiddies"
at
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Near Grant Road, Tram Terminus,
Lamington Road.
Four Shows every day at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30.
Prize Matinees To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15,

For a short time only
Balwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performances at
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
on
Tuesday 20th July 1920, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit]BHAVBANDHAN[Newplay
Tickets can be had at the Madhavashrama, Girgaon. near West End Cinema,

K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary.

Last Week Last Week !!
Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
ON
Tuesday 20th July 1920, at 9. p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] Saubhadra [Acts 5
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.

G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A GALAXY OF FAVOURITIES!

The Famous London Musical Comedy Star in a wonderful Story **EMMY WEHLEN** of a Butterfly who sought adventures and found tragedy.

WARDA HOWARD
Bombay's Favourite Denniston Player

CREIGHTON HALE
The Popular Cinema Star

"HIS BONDED WIFE."
A Comedy of Errors and Corrections. The Breezy Adventures of a healthy Girl.

The fastest heavy-weight boxing contest for years!

BECKETT and WELLS
A splendid picture of the Whirlwind Contest from start to finish
A close up view of Beckett's tremendous knockout blows.
Undoubtedly the finest picture ever shown on the Screen.
Empire Orchestra (20 Picked Musicians) under J. P. Da Costa.

THE EMPRESS

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld. *Managing Agents*: J. F. Madan & Co.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. present the DASHING ROMANTIC DRAMA

"A DASH FOR A THRONE"
Adapted from Arthur W. Merchant's
WELL-KNOWN and HIGHLY SENSATIONAL NOVEL
featuring
GUSTAVO SERENA
of "QUO VADIS" fame.
An exciting story of a European Kingdom
A Magnificient Play of the "Prisoner of Zenda" type.

THE EMPRESS Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The 5 reel FOX photoplay
"THE KINGDOM OF LOVE."
The play is full of thrilling circumstances and display of human emotion and it gives opportunity for many unusual and brilliant scenes.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!!

Prices: Re 1-8, Re 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE—Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT
BOUND & GAGGED
FEATURING
GEORGE B. SEITZ
AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
A Novel Serial of Intermingled laughs thrills and Suspense
Episodes 7th and 8th

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Latest News of the World in Picture

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
DADDY No. 2
A delightful Comedy

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee: Saturday 5 p.m.
Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
Imperial
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons

A SUPERB PICTURE
dealing with the Underworld Life.

Come and see this Week, the inscrutable ways of Providence with the wretched and the weak. See the dismal consequences of the pernicious habit, of taking dope; see a soul-appealing Story of an innocent girl and her experiences in THE UNDERWORLD.

"A ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet)
featuring the dainty darling of the Screen
CATHERINE CALVERT.
Here's a Picture full of Pathos and Poetry—A Film that tells you volumes about Love and Lust, and vice and Crime and Feminine Heroism.

Man—and Woman too—at times become the sport for the Gods! Mere playthings in the inexplicable, unfathomable incomprepensible Drama of NATURE!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows Daily at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).
PUCCA ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RAIN.

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
Harry Carey
in
"Marked Men"
with
MOLLY MALONE
Charming Drama adopted from the sensational story "The Three Godfathers"
Two Gun Trixie
Highclass comedy featuring Mr. and Mrs. Dan Russell.
Screen Magazine
Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
"The Flapper"
Sensational Masterpiece
By the famous Itala Co.
featuring
Pina Menichelli
The greatest Italian Actress.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 19th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 16th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·06	27·69	13·72	34·22
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·14	29·81	13·64	36·83
Esplanade (Goh Mej. Hospital)	0·06	29·56	13·61	36·82
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·15	31·35	15·81	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.706 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.857 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds= 10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
minimum do.	79.4 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW
Movement of Wind	209 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 Inches.
Total fall during month	19.53 "
Do. year	29.01 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	20	m 2 12	27 8	20	m 8 3	16 8
		s 32a	26 8		s 8 52a	16 7
Wed.	21	m 3 0	26 11	21	m 8 46	16 10
		s 11a	27 7		s 9 38a	17 2
Thur.	22	m 3 51	26 0	22	m 9 33	19 4
		s 51a	26 5		s 10 28a	17 9
Fri	23	m 11 45	30 1	23	m 5 0	14 2
		s 45a	29 1		s 5 57a	17 0
Sat.	24	m 6 0	24 7	24	m 11 50a	21 5
		s 25a	24 6			
Sun.	25	m 7 32	24 6	25	m 0 24	18 6
		s 30a	24 0		s 1 28a	21 8
Mon.	26	m 1 24	29 2	26	m 7 20	19 6
		s 52a	29 8		s 8 9a	16 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.41" of rain. Skies are clear except at Ambala and Multan where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Lahore, but is in excess at Multan. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab and at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner, but is below normal over the rest of Rajputana; night temperature is also lower than usual over the same area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Central India West and Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.53," Surat 0.18", Ahmedabad 0.59" and Indore 0.20". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly below normal in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is in excess at Raikot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in defect in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.20"; Mormugao 0.21" and Karwar 0.43". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coas of the Peninsula and in the south of Guiarat and Kathiawar. Elsewhere there is almost a complete cessation in the activity of the monsoon, the only rain reported being local falls in the east Punjab, Central India West and the south Bombay Deccan. Calicut which reports 2.32" is the only station recording more than one inch. With the break in the rains temperature is rising in the central parts of the country and is now above normal in the Punjab.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue on the west coast and may occur locally in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the east of the United and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th July 1920.

The monsoon has weakened in the central parts of the country but rainfall has been heavy along the Arakan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal east Rajputana, Central India, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the east of the United Provinces, Gujarat; the west of the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu five; Akyab nine; Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri four; Chittagong two; Narayanganj three; Benares three-quarters; Sialkot one; Simla, Udaipur one and a half; Nowgong two; Pachmarhi one; Geoni a quarter; Cuddalore one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 19th JULY 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	94.5	85.3	85	0	..	-0.09
Muskat	97.3	86.0	67	0	..	-0.16
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	86.5	87	..	1.19	-0.42
Rawalpindi	105.0	82.0	71	..	4.18	-2.07
Lahore	106.1	87.0	81	..	1.10	-2.84
Hissar	103.1	85.4	67	..	0.76	-2.29
Ambala	95.0	79.0	86	0.41	6.37	-2.10
Delhi	96.6	69.0	73	..	10.59	+3.16
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	93.4	80.1	90	0.05	11.58	+3.33
Mainpuri	94.0	77.8	78	..	6.34	-4.79
Jhansi	91.0	76.1	87	..	6.31	-2.96
Cawnpore	95.6	79.3	83	..	17.44	+6.76
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	83.8	61	0.02	1.00	+0.19
Karachi	89.7	81.5	78	..	0.61	-3.77
Ajmer	95.2	74.4	83	..	14.92	+5.46
Jaipur	99.1	76.9	80	..	17.17	+7.27
Kotah	96.5	77.6	69	..	11.85	+1.25
Mount Abu	71.0	64.4	92	..	20.04	+3.14
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
Veraval	88.4	79.1	77	..	7.30	+1.37
Bhuj	95.7	81.2	83	..	7.54	-0.95
Dwarka	83.1	80.0	87	..	15.67	+5.01
Veraval	87.7	79.9	78	..	14.46	+3.85
Raikot	98.0	77.4	83	0.53	17.64	+3.82
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	78.5	83	0.18	18.73	-0.55
Surat	88.2	76.7	85	0.59	14.13	+2.30
Ahmedabad	95.0	75.0	83	0.01	8.14	+0.54
Deesa	93.9	73.8	81	..	16.84	+7.70
Neemuch	91.1	72.1	82	0.29	22.92	+11.82
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	82.8	74.9	87	..	10.51	-7.82
Saugor	79.8	72.0	89	..	17.58	+3.44
Hoshangabad	92.0	78.4	91	0.04	13.43	-1.53
Khandwa	85.5	73.1	86	..	15.45	+4.94
Akola	91.0	74.1	66	..	5.16	-6.37
Amraoti	94.8	73.2	79	..	5.66	-6.10
Nagpur	87.3	76.8	70	..	9.93	-7.37
Chanda	89.0	78.0	72	..	13.45	-4.61
Raipur	88.0	77.7	77	..	7.77	-8.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	80.2	83	0.06	27.69	-0.99
Ratnagiri	84.8	76.1	76	0.20	32.13	-19.17
Marmugoa	84.0	77.1	87	0.21	46.66	-9.75
Karwar	84.7	76.2	83	0.43	50.10	-12.98
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	74.0	69	..	2.95	-4.76
Ahmednagar	86.7	70.0	67	..	2.35	-6.39
Poona	89.0	68.9	77	..	9.54	+0.06
Sholapur	93.8	66.5	58	..	1.55	-6.57
Belgaum	87.7	71.1	74	..	4.49	-5.62
Kolapur	76.0	67.1	90	0.50	18.42	+0.69
Aurangabad	89.1	69.7	75	..	1.77	-7.71
Nizamabad (Indr)	93.4	75.2	72	..	12.52	+1.13
Hyderabad	92.6	78.5	76	..	5.08	-0.80
MADRAS & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.2	75.6	83	0.89	72.32	+16.56
Calicut	81.6	73.7	96	2.32	81.71	+28.20
Cochin	86.1	77.1	85	0.50	63.94	+20.31
Colombo	84.9	75.6	82	..	18.88	+1.45
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.8	82.2	58	..	4.89	-2.73
Bellary	94.1	75.7	67	..	0.70	-2.16
Cuddapah	99.0	80.8	51	..	2.60	-1.19
Madras	102.2	81.4	62	0.09	1.10	-2.05
Bangalore	84.8	67.2	76	..	3.20	-1.22
Coimbatore	87.5	72.4	67	..	3.52	-1.19
Trichinopoly	99.7	79.5	55	..	0.83	-1.97
Negapatam	99.0	80.5	69	..	0.76	-1.62

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 19th July 1920 was 29.931 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies.
TRY
(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry. Rupee one.
(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Annas eight.

M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,
791, Sankdisery (B), Ahmedabad.

C. WOOLMAN & Co.,

GUPKAR ROAD,
Simagar, Kashmir.
Suppliers of
Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshmina and Silk, Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trunkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods and wood carvings of all designs, etc. etc.,
at moderate rates.
Price List on application.

WITHOUT OPERATION
"Piles Ointment"
Piles are not necessarily cured by operation for it is liable to recur. Use my medicine and be cured. It cures all sorts of Piles!—bleeding non-bleeding, internal or external, Price Rs. 2/- per phial, Postage etc As. 4.

Dr. N. K. Das of Chandshi
SPECIALIST OF ALL SORTS OF SORES AND ULCERS.
352B, Uppur Chitpur Road,
CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	"
" " Sales of East Indian	740
" " Imports	"
Mid. Americans Spot—More business	27.90
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	64.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) { July	4.00
{ Oct.	34.47
{ Jan.	31.75
New Orleans 10 a.m. { July	36.60
{ Oct.	33.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	24.95+17
Aug.	24.47+ 4
Sept.	23.72+10
Oct.	23.13+ 6
Nov.	22.51+ 9
Dec.	21.88+ 9
Jan.	20.48+ 6
Feb.	"
Mar.	"
April	"
May	"
June	"

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

Months	To-day's price
July.	25.16+38
Aug.	24.85+42
Sept.	24 06+44
Oct.	23.49+42
Nov.	22.87 46
Dec.	22 25+46
Jan.	21.85+43
Feb.	21.52+41
Mar.	21 20+43
April.	20 87+31
May.	20 55+23
June.	20.25+23

Tone: —Firm.

Manchester Market:—Firmer.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 16th:

M.G. Bengal Good	9.25
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.25
" " " Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	16.85
" Broach Good M.G.	19.10
" " " "	19.60
" " " "	20.10
" Broach Good	9.07
" " Fully Good	9.82
" " Fine	10.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 16th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	58 000
" Imports	23,000
" Stock	1,060.000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,000
Water Twist	4/7
Printers Cloth	122/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	41 50+23
" Oct.	34.45+25
" Jan.	32.02+60
Tone :—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	42.50 Unchgd
" " Orleans	39.50+50
Futures at New Orleans July	36.80+40
" Oct.	33.40+40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 1/4
Demand Bills	3.88.25
Silver Commercial Bars	"
United States Mined-Refined	68½
Do Do Foreign	90½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	25,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	22,000
Week's Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	843,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	583.000

New York, July 17th

Futures at New York July	41.10—40
" " Oct.	34.72+27
" " Jan.	32.25+26

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 17th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,985,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	169.000
East Indian	222.000
American	2,120.000
Other	245.000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	79,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Export	"
" " Import	2,000
" " Speculation	300
American Afloat	68,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Total Afloat	111,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	122,500,000 Inc.	2,200,000
Public Deposits	11,700,000 Dec.	5,500,000
Other do.	119,600,000 Inc.	2.600.000
Govt. Securities	59,400,000 "	7,000.000
Other do.	78,600,000 Dec.	5,200,000
Notes and Gold	17,100,000 Inc.	700,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 17th.

Bankers 3%	42
Bar Silver Spot	51 1/2
" 2 months hence	"

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Market.—American selling.—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920	
Discount Bank 3 m/st	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106/6
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	"
Francs 24%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	62 1/8
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	65 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	48
Bkr. On London at Paris Francs	46.34

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hongkong Bank	£122
National Bank	£61

WAR LOANS.

London, July 17th.

Founding Loan 4½	£89 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£77 3/4
5% New	£85 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London July 17th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	3,015,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£28
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£38½
Tone of Linseed :—Firm. Little doing.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Sellers	£33
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£12
Tonic Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Antwerp Sellers	£30½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£90½
Copper Braziers	£103
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	89
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	90/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	91

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sep.	1/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½
Tone :—Fair business at decline.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 19.

Owing to the death of Mr. Hirji Khetsey the market was entirely closed to-day both for ready and forward.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10
Bank Demand	1/10 1/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/10½
Fcs. Demand	382½
American Dollars	288
Hongkong	307
Shanghai	306½
Japan	150
Singap	129½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 19th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 1	1	0	0
Sapurji	No. 10½	1	15	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	1	2	0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0	12	0
Japan	No. 40/1	2	14	0
Do.	No. 42/2	2	10	0
Do.	No. 2/40	2	10	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

July, 19th 1920.

	per md.	Rs	a.	p
Brass	3/4	94	0	0
Do.	1	94	0	0
Do.	1½	94	0	0
Do.	1½	94	0	0
Do.	1½	94	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper	3/4	85	8	0
Do.	1	88	0	0
Do.	1½	87	0	0
Do.	1½	87	0	0
Do.	1½	89	0	0
Do.	2	89	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		85	0	0
Panch teka joint		28	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		87	0	0
Brass-Barrs		30	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 19th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57	0	0	8	10	0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	56	0	0	8	4	0
" Karachi Baegla	56	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	10	0
" " Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	10	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	14	0	16	8	0
" " Thin	15	2	0	16	0	0
Teaseed. White 65-15	91	0	0	18	4	0
" Gajar 75-25	84	0	0	17	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	77	0	0	16	0	0
" Black	67	0	0	17	8	0
Poppyseed, White	18	0	0	17	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0	16	0	0
Mowraseed	5	12	0	6	2	0
Barley	41	0	0			
Castorseed	50	0	0	10	4	0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	16	13	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept	8	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARET.

July 19.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21/9.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 98/8.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10.
D D on London, 1/10 1/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/10 3/4.
D D on Paris, Francs 388.
3 Mst D/a, Francs 465.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.88.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 46.40.
London Silver Spot D, 52.
London Silver Forward D, 51/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 91.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 64.
5 per cert Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened firm on account of buying from up-country speculators, but closed easy.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2600, Bombay Cott[illegible] 1270, Bombay Dyeing 3750, Bradbury 750, Century 1235, Central India 5420, Colaba Land 2225, Coorla 2900 n, Currimbhoy 1300, David 1720, Fazulbhoy 1920, Finlay 1360, Indore Malwa 640, Kastoorchand 2435, Kohinoor 3960, Luxmi Cotton 3500, M Petit 5500, Morarji 6100, New Great 1100, New City 900, Pabani 725, Pearls 1350, Shapurji 435, Sholapur 14000, Simplex 895, Standard 3200, Swan 1330, Swadeshi 5620, Tata Mill 2500, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 940, Alcock 900, Bombay Burma 800, Bombay Burma N I 295 pr, Bt Burma Pet 21/4, Bombay Tramways 1010, B Flour 3200, B Steam 450, Bundi Cement 47, Indian Cement 450, Katni ord 290, Katni def 1500, Tata Iron ord 163/12, Tata Iron def 960, Tata Hydro 1155, Tata Oil 370, B I G Ins 3 pr, Tata Bank 47.

RAILWAYS.

Armedabad Dholka 104, Ahmedabad Prantij 535, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen Pro Railway 92, Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70 xd, Sindh Lt Railway 115 xd, Upper Sindh 75 xd, Tapti Valley 582/8.

CEYLON NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, July 14.

The local press has once again been gagged. This time it has been forbidden to insert any articles or editorials on the all-important question of Khilafat. The editors are inditing articles on non-cooperation, mostly deprecating Mr. Gandhi's movement.

The Muslims here, as elsewhere, feel strongly on the Khilafat question, and every Friday prayers for the Sultan are held in the masjids of the city. Public demonstrations are occasionally organized, but reports of the functions cannot find place in the shackled prints.

Assessor from England.

The local Municipality wants an assessor, and is going to bring out one from England. For the last several years the post was occupied by an Indian and the present acting assessor is also a local citizen. Both, I gather, have done their duties well, and it is believed a local man can easily be found to ably fill the post. But, the ways of the Council are wonderful. It has set its heart on a man from England, and is going to have one, no matter the cost. As the salary attached to the post of Assessor is not considered a large one, the Municipality proposes to allow the incumbent some allowance.

Ceylon Workers.

The workers of Ceylon are not a slumbering lot. They have their associations; and organisations. At Colombo they have a Ceylon Workers' Federation, with a membership running into thousands. The other day a meeting of the Committee of the Federation was held when a resolution was passed demanding Labour representation in Legislative Council.

Teachers' Conference.

On Saturday we had a Teachers' Conference in the City. School-masters from different parts of the Island gathered together to discuss their problems. Among other things they decided to organize an All-Ceylon Teachers' Union to promote the cause of education and safeguard the interests of the teaching profession." These poor souls like their contemporaries in different places of the world are also chafing under inadequate salaries. The question was discussed at length, and a minimum scale of salaries was drawn up. Miss Gould, who took considerable part in the proceedings rightly urged that they should not have any sex difference, but, start by paying both men and women the same salary.

Domestic Science.

In view of the proposed introduction of Domestic Science in every girls' school in the Island, steps are now being taken to train teachers in the subject. They propose to have a two years' course in Domestic Science at the Training College from October next.

Vacation Classes.

Another item of educational interest is the proposed opening of vacation classes for teachers. The classes commence from 16th of August, and the curriculum contains nature study, Art geography, domestic science, physical drill, etc. There will be lectures, demonstrations, discussions and practical work. The method of teaching will also be dealt with.

The Colombo Municipality is going to erect a Municipal Manual Laundry where the citizens' clothes will be washed. Half of the laundry at least will be allotted to "dhobies" who wash for residents. At Friday's meeting, the Council sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,316,982 for the purpose.

Colombo's Carnival.

August is a month of festivities in the Island, one of the major attractions being the great race meeting of the year which is held on the Havelock Race Course and is attended by vast crowds of people. The principal event of the "August Races" is the race for the Governor's Cup. Preparations are now being made for the great race carnival. Training at the course is in full swing.

LECTURES ON SANITATION.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps on Tuesday and Friday last, lectures were delivered on "Sanitation and how to avoid Diseases" in the Wilson High School and the Marwadi Vidyalaya respectively by Mr. S. H. Ghabwalla with the help of Magic Lantern slides. These lectures were specially arranged at the request of the school authorities for the benefit of their students. The lectures were delivered in English and Hindi languages respectively. Handbills on "Sanitation" were distributed free to the students.

INDIAN BANK LTD.

The Directors of the Indian Bank, Ltd., have issued an ad-interim statement of Assets and Liabilities and of Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

The net profit for the half-year amounted to Rs. 1,24,343-10-6, to which was added the amount brought forward from last year Rs. 9,396-4-0. Total Rs. 1,33,739-14-6.

This sum the Directors propose to appropriate as under:—In payment of an ad-interim dividend (free of income-tax) at 9 per cent. per annum, Rs. 45,000-0-0; to carry forward to current half-year, Rs. 88,739-14-6. Total Rs. 1,33,739-14-6.

The Directors have resolved to open a branch of the Bank at Cochin at an early date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 19.

S S Rotenfels, Taylor, Calcutta.
S S Barjora, Hobday, Busreh.
S S Vita, Hitchings, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Iran, Lansdown, Persian Gulf.
S S Bombay Maru, Suraza, Kobe etc.
S S Kentucky, Hunnichurch, Calcutta.
S S Akbar, Courtney, Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer War Hather for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Chester for Rangoon
Steamer Gumbhia for Rangoon.

S S Bombay Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain M Y Suraza, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Akbar:—The T M Company's steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E W Courtney, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,168 pilgrims.

S S Kentucky:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Kentucky, 4,673 tons, Captain P H Hunnichurch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Rotenfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Rotenfels, 3,591 tons, Captain A Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain H Hobday, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 26 deck passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, 3,020 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Irun:—The P G S N Company's steamer Irun, 4,819 tons, Captain R H S Lansdown, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 19th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi	P Gulf	N F	H Hassan & Co
G & B Eastern Cross.	Calcutta	N F	J F & Co
D & E Class Mackabyre		N F	J F & Co
F Bahadur	Coast Posts	N F	T M & Co
H Shikai Maru		N F	N Y Kaisha
Offside			
M Egypt		N F	M M & Co
N Rumble	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
Syria	London	31-7	M M & Co
P Solerno	Antwerp	25-7	T M & Co
Q Nagpur	Cochin	N F	A I & C N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	Marmagoa	N N	K N & Co
Indravati		N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi		N F	K N & Co
Saraswati		N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	19-7	K N & Co
Aporto	Marmagoa	N F	M M & Co
Satrunji	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Bahadurt		N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora	P Gulf	24-7	M M & Co
2 Taian Maru	Kobe	24-7	N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra		N F	M M & Co
4 Barpeta	Bushra	16-7	M M & Co
6 Akbar	Jeddah	17-7	T M & Co
8 Bombay Maru	Kobe	18-7	N Y Kaisha
10/11 Kentucky	Calcutta	N F	Graham & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	20-7	M M & Co
15 Iran	P Gulf	17-7	HS Shustary & Co
16 Zayoni	Red sea Ports	N F	HS Shustary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Scindia	Liverpool	28-7	W & A G & Co
6 City of Cheslia	Rangoon	24-7	Graham & Co
7 Chakdara	Bushra	22-7	M M & Co
9 Cooeyanna	China	15-7	M M & Co
Offside			
Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
11 Morea	London	24-7	M M & Co
15 Sandakan	Busra	N F	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Bervindmoor	Karachi	N F	Asiatic Petrolem

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kandy	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	C E B P T & Co

EXPORTS

July 19.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—2,018 cwts linseed oil cakes F F Campbell and Co, 250 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 106 bales cotton S Permanand, 100 bales cotton C Paraj and Co., 130 cwts cuttle fish H B Bhessania and Co., 11 bales cotton Kalli Bros., 2 cases gauge glasses G H Mehta, 26 bales wool D Kundanmal, 14 bales wool K Bachraj, 95 bales wool M B Kaisha, 162 bales wool Esmail Dossa and Co.

S S Morea for London—22 bales cowhides P E Boyce and Son, 1 pot ginger grass oil Volkart Bros., 180 bundles coirmats 85 rolls coir mattings Madura Co Ltd., 4 bundles woollen carpets McDowell and Co., 55 cwts ginger 80 cwts turmeric Veerchand Panachand.

S S Hunnie for Hull—3,600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros., 4,000 cwts castorseed Sanday and Co., 1,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Morea for London—171 cases mica Lalji Naranji and Co., 3,200 cwts linseed Ralli Bros., 56 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.

S S Salerno for Antwerp—27 bales cotton Govindlal and Co., 400 cwts gum arabic M Jafferbhoy, 110 bales cotton Raichand Sahmji and Co., 10 bales cotton E Latham and Co., 4,501 cwts linseed M B Kaisha.

S S Salerno for Hamburg—500 cwts crushed myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co., 220 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co.

S S Sommen for New York—14,600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Plassy for Hongkong—250 bales cotton twist C Bomanji and Co., 250 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co., 25 bales cotton cloth E D Sassoon and Co., 292 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Plassy for Shanghai—543 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co., 8 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co., 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Taian Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Taian Maru for Hongkong—108 bales cotton yarn Warden and Co.

S S Taian Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

S S Taian Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 900 bales cotton N M K Kaisha 200 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORT.

July 19.

S S Kentucky from New York, Agents:—W and A Graham—283 cases cigarettes, 20 cases tobacco, 6 cases stationery, 32 cases printing paper, 7 cases 1 bale cotton piecegoods, 10 cases cherries, 7 bales 2 cases confectionery, 118 cases varnish, 35 cases perfumed shirt, 29½ cases writing paper, 13 cases paper goods, 100 bales old newspapers 100 bundles coppersheets, 2 cases quanine, 24 boxed automobils, 2 cases magnetos, 8 cases music reeds, 1 box petroleum.

S S Berwindwind from Singapur, Agents:—W and A Graham—7,472 tons mondangerous—liquid fuel in milk, 437 slabs refined tin.

IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES
much ill-health and enervation is caused by the excessive heat.

Lassitude, Insomnia, Malaria, Neuritis, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, etc., are among the resulting diseases, and in such cases a course of VITAFER is strongly recommended by leading physicians.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

Was awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the International Congress of Medicine, 1913, for its excellence as a Tonic Food.

VITAFER provides in abundance what Nature requires for the nutrition of tired nerves and worn-out tissues, for the replacement of lost weight and for recovering the buoyant spirits of health.

N.B. The moderate price places it within the reach of all classes.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz.

Sole Manufacturers: SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Ltd., Birmingham.

BRITISH and BEST

FOR
Famous Darjeeling Tea
FROM
Windsor Gardens, Darjeeling.
PEKOE
ORANGE PEKOE
BROKEN PEKOE.
Fresh, Best and the Choicest,
Available, loose in 1 lb. packets.
Enquire of the Sole selling Agents :—
Messrs. DIANANATH DATTA & Co.,
5, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA. 5, Meston Road, CAWNPORE.

G. H. TEA.
BEST AND CHOICEST.
Packed by
The Garo Hill Tea & Trading Co., Ltd.
172, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Distributing Agents.
BOMBAY.
Raote Meghjee Sons & Co.
309, Hornby Road, Fort.
BOMBAY.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.
THE STANDARD FOR PURITY and EXCELLENCE.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Superscribed mails for China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS.

CHANDAVARKAR—At Bangalore on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar of a son.

SIRUR—At Bangalore on the 16th instant, the wife of Mr. D. N. Sirur of a son.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Plassey will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday the 21st instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Sunday the 18th instant was 119 as against 170 on the corresponding day last year and 102 on the corresponding day in 1918. Cholera registered 1 attack and 2 deaths. Plague 1 attack 1 death and small pox 2 attacks.

M. C. A. SPORTING CLUB VS. THE VOLKART BROS C.C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday the 18th instant on the Marine Line Cross Maidan between the M. C. A. Sporting Club and the Volkart Bros.. C. C.; scores being 65 and 44 respectively and thus the M. C. A. Sporting Club won by 21 runs.

PORTUGUESE SEAFARERS' UNION.

A meeting of Goan Seamen will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m., at the premises of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union, opposite the General Post Office, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to meet the critical situation caused by Seafarers Unions in England who are compelling steamship companies to take their own men in place of Goanese Saloon Crew.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union held on 17th instant. (1) The Bombay National Union is of opinion that now that India has acquired an independent status as an original member of the League of Nations, the Government of India be requested to open Indian Consulates manned by Indians in all the Foreign countries. (2) The Bombay National Union recommends that Lala Lajpatrai be elected President of the Special Session of the Congress.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The following statement gives the distribution by districts of the total amount of applications for Ten Year Six Per Cent Bonds, 1930, free of Income-Tax and 5 per cent Income-Tax free loan 1945-55 received in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) up to 17th July 1920.

	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930: Rs.	5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 Rs.
Bombay	4,10,23,700	13,900
Ahmedabad	22,89,200	
Karachi	4,78,800	
Baroda	8,10,400	
Hyderabad (Sind)	1,90,300	
Poona	1,58,000	
Sholapur	1,12,400	
Surat	1,05,100	
Rajkot	94,600	
Satara	48,000	
Broach	39,000	
Belgaum	38,500	
Kanara	25,000	
Cutch	18,200	
Ahmednagar	17,800	10,000
Kaira	12,700	
Bijapur	10,500	
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	5,700	
Thana	5,100	
Dhulia	2,400	
Ratnagiri	2,400	
Nasik	1,700	
Sukkur	1,600	
Dharwar	1,500	
Sadra	1,000	
Mirpurkhas	1,000	
Total	4,49,89,100	23,900

RAINFALL IN INDIA AND BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

A break in Bombay monsoon is setting in. Rainfall has been heavy in South Bengal. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India West. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat West, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Rangoon four inches; Akyab eight; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Barisal, Darjeeling, Jessore three; Calcutta five; False Point one and a half; Naya Dumka five; Patna four; Gorakhpur one and a half; Bareilly a quarter; Roorkee three; Lugunia three quarters; Calicut two.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Heavy rain is falling since Sunday afternoon. Rainfall is general in the districts of west and north Bengal, and will do immense good to crops. Peasants are glad and busily working in the fields. All dried tanks and ponds are full. In Assam, the Rainfall is irregular. In the hills, much rain has fallen and the rivers are coming down in heavy flood. Conditions have been favourable for tea, and the total output is steadily increasing.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Shillong on the 11th instant at about 8-15 p.m., but no damage is reported.

GUJERAT KELAVANI MANDAL.

Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons have donated a sum of Rs. 100 to the Gujerat Educational League through Mr. K. M. Khandwala.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

VARIETIES.

The resumption of the Variety Season at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday last the 18th instant proved a great success. The programme was a well selected and varied one. It opened with the first two episodes of a thrilling French serial: "The Four Shadows." The story opens in a French Convict Settlement in the tropics and some splendid pictures are shown of the hero's escape from the rock bound island in a stolen Government's motor-boat. The picture is remarkable for its splendid photography and the story while thrilling is of the intense kind and some splendid character acting is seen. This was followed by the new Musical Comedy Pair: "The Dollars," Johnnie and Josie. Miss Josie opens the act with some brilliant piano playing, which is interrupted by the advent of Johnnie attired in a broad check suit. His was the signal for much merriment, which continued right upto the close of the turn.

After some very amusing patter had been given, they sang a very quaint duet entitled "Pannsylvani-ah." This proved them both to have voices of very good quality, the lady having a nice quality light soprano and the partner a very melodious tenor. This was received with much applause, and then a very good acrobatic dance was done by Johnnie on an American mat. Some of the falls and turns were very good and done in perfect time. There were many amusing interludes in these dances and the audience was roused to a wild pitch of enthusiasm when Johnnie gave an extra funny demonstration of how a lady in a tight skirt could not pick up her bag if she dropped it. This brought the pair the desired encore and the quaint acrobatic dances had to be repeated. There is no doubt that a great success was achieved. Their humour is quaint and there is a smoothness and absence of noise, which one associates with the best Variety Theatre acts of this kind.

The topical series: "Around the Town", followed, which shows popular stage stars and includes several scenes from the delightful opera, Monsieur Beaucare and shows the well known golfer Alec Herd making a perfect drive and giving exhibition of putting. This picture will be an object lesson to the budding golf champions of Bombay. This will Pathe's Review and another fine episode of "The Four Shadows" conclude a very excellent entertainment which will be given at both houses during the week. Popular prices are ruling.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD ON RAILS.

Near the Marine Lines local crossing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway a dead body of a Hindu woman was found lying between two rails at about 1-30 on Monday morning. She was bleeding from the rights ear and was injured at the back of the head. No train had passed after 12-30, and the gates were closed. The Police have not been able to identify the body of the deceased, but she is a Gujrathi woman.

JURY'S VERDICT ON WORLI EXPLOSION

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of a Hindu boy Rakhma Laxman, who was killed by the sudden explosion of a tin which he was handling at Worli on the 9th, under circumstances, already reported. The deceased with several other boys was playing on the foreshore at Worli and he entered one of the magazines and took out a detonator from a box lit a match and put it on the cartridge. There was a report and three boys, including the deceased were injured. He died in the hospital.

Sub-Inspector Samant said he found a piece of tin embedded in the sill of the door. The place where the explosion had taken place was an old disused magazine. Witness found that the door could be easily opened by turning the handle. There was no one in charge of the magazine.

Mr. William Eadon, Mechanical Foreman at the Sewage Outfall at Worli said the Municipality had two magazines on the foreshore, one of which was empty. There were gelegnite and detonators stored in the magazine which was locked by his assistant at 8-30 a.m. He told witness that he had locked it and brought the key to him. When he went to the magazine with the Police with his key he found some difficulty in opening it. The door handle was dented; he had not witnessed the dents before. He found that two tins had been missing. He could not say how the lock was opened.

Inspector Barnes said that the boy had told him that the deceased had struck the door with a heavy stone, had turned the handle and then kicked the door which opened. He could not open it after Mr. Eadon had locked it.

The jury returned a verdict of death from an explosion of a detonator which the deceased obtained from a Municipal magazine at Worli, the door of which was apparently not properly locked. They also added that better supervision over the magazine was needed.

"MUTUAL BENEFIT UNION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I beg of you to kindly publish the following lines submit to you my scheme of 'mutual benefit union" for labouring classes, suggesting therein the ways and means of protecting the interests of both employees and the employers by preventing strikes? It is not possible for outsiders to know how things are going on in a particular office or factory or in a mill, unless they get the *pakka* information from the men themselves, serving in their respective places. Hence, it is the bounden duty of real sympathisers of the poor and of the labouring classes, to allow the men to form their own Mutual Benefit Unions by Cooperating with their immediate superiors; they are likely to know all about their grievances and thus manage their own affairs; it is only then, that there will be progress, peace and prosperity amongst both the employers and the employees. I have now decided to start in every province, the "Strikes Preventive League" on mutual benefit system of co-operative philanthropy. May I therefore appeal to the employers of labour to kindly see their way to patronise this movement in India? Self help and self reliance alone will lead the parties concerned, to the real road of success to attain that goal of self-respect.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKARNY.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

MADRAS, July 19.

The first meeting of the Cochin Harbour Committee was held in the Chamber of Commerce with the Collector of Malabar in the chair. The subjects laid before the meeting for consideration included the construction of jetties and store houses, their probable position and the constitution of the Harbour Trust. Three sub-committees have been appointed to formulate proposals. The Committee consists of fifteen members representing various interests and the Dewan of Cochin.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

ALLEGED FOREGERY IN GOVT. OFFICE.

FURTHER HEARING.

Emperor v. Narayen Atmaram Jakhi.
(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a Common Jury.)

The hearing of this trial in which the accused lately a clerk in the Munitions Department at Bombay has been charged with the abetment of forgery and using as genuine three forged documents purporting to be signed by Mr. H. W. Bradie, Deputy Controller, Munitions Department, knowing them to be forged, was continued before his Lordship and a common jury.

Full facts alleged by the prosecution appeared in our Monday's issue.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Crown Mr. J. Baptista defended the accused.

MR. CHOTHIA'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Sorabsha Manchershaw Chothia, in his cross-examination, stated that he went to see Mr. Bradie and asked his Head Clerk that he wanted to see Mr. Bradie. The Head Clerk asked him when Mr. Bradie he wanted to see witness said "W. H. Bradie". The Head Clerk said that there was H. W. Bradie in his office and no W. H. Bradie. He also inquired about the accused, and he was told that there was no such clerk in his office He did not make any further inquiries as to whether the accused was Head Clerk in any other office. He told Engineer, when he came out, that he thought these indents were forgeries. From 22nd May he did not take any steps against the accused. On the 24th of April he informed the merchants from whom he had made purchases that these indents were forgeries. He went personally to each of them and entreated them to take back the goods and said that he would pay them some damages. On 24th April, witness, Wadia and Engineer went to accused's house at Tardeo but did not find him. He then informed his father of this. His father asked him to send a petition to the police. But as his father went to Tithal, the sending of petition was kept over. When he returned he drafted a petition which was sent to the police. Even up to the end of June, or the beginning of July, Dadabhoy Mistri did not threaten to prosecute him. Till the end of June he was writing to him in a friendly manner. Then, all of a sudden, he filed an information against him for cheating and forgery. The sums aggregating to Rs. 3,000 and odd were remuneration for his services in getting these contracts. But for his representations in getting him these contracts he would never have paid him these sums. If these contracts had come into effect he would have to pay him more. Witness said in the Police Court that these were loans because he had stipulated with the accused that when the contracts were actually carried out, and the accused got his share from the profits he would allow him (witness) to deduct the sum of Rs. 3,000 paid to him previously. Dadabhoy Mistry was his friend before. On the 3rd of March, Mistry lent Chothia Rs. 1,000. Out of this Chothia paid Rs. 900 in cash to the accused. Mistry filed a complaint against the witness and the accused with reference to these documents on the 17th of November, Mistry's counsel offered to withdraw the prosecution against the witness. The Magistrate refused that application. The case went on, and both accused were discharged. Witness gave the accused a list of things he was able to supply and the accused made out the indents according to that list.

It is not true that the accused supplied him with these blank forms and he (witness) forged Bradie's signature or his clerk forged it. It is also not true that he (witness) or his clerk filled in these indents.

In his re-examination he stated that he mentioned Mistry as his witness when he first made a complaint to the police. (Witness was shown a list in the accused's handwriting). Witness said that these were the usual things that Government could buy. This was given to him for his information. The quantities put down in that list against the various items were to show the quantities Government had purchased during the war.

MR. C. N. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

Cooverji Naoroji Wadia in his examination-in-chief said that he was a High Court pleader and brother-in-law of the last witness. He knew the accused, and met him at his (witness's) office with Chothia. The accused was introduced to him by Chothia as Head Clerk to the Munitions Department, and the accused confirmed that statement. The accused said that he had influence with the head of his Department and he would get Chothia large contracts and get him advance from Government for the purchase of these goods. Both went several times to his office and the accused showed him the indents and also further told him that Chothia's name would appear in the Government "Gazette" as a Government contractor. Chothia's father told witness that his son was getting large contracts and as he would not be able to cope with accounts, he (witness) should help him. That was why Chothia came to his office. In April accused, Chothia and Ratansha went to his office and accused said that he had brought a cheque for 8 lakhs although he had promised to bring a cheque for 3 lakhs. At first he did not believe that accused had influence with Bradie but when he brought those indents on the printed forms of the Munitions Department he believed that accused had influence. Ultimately, inquiries were made and the accused was not to be found. Some indents were also signed by Ryan and the accused told him that Ryan was a brother-in-law of Bradie and was his superior.

In his cross-examination he stated that he wanted to help him in keeping accounts. He did not know that Chothia had sent for the accused. It did not strike him that accused was to bring about these contracts by illegitimate influence on Bradie. He did not know whether Chothia was heavily indebted at this time. About half a dozen times accused and Chothia came to his office. Once, accused came alone to his office to talk about winess's being introduced to Mr. Bradie saying that Mr. Bradie could not to be seen Witness repeatedly told accused that he wanted to see Mr. Bradie. The reason was that witness had some suspicions. But his suspicions were set at rest after he saw Ex. D. which said that Chothia's name was to be put on the Government list.

Lilamvala and Ratansha Engineer who purchased some goods for Chothia and who were paid damages when the orders were cancelled by Chothia also gave evidence for the prosecution. Patwardhan, Head Clerk to the Munitions Department and Inspector Karnic of the C. I. D. also gave evidence for the prosecution.

The accused in his statement said that he had not committed the offence and left the case in the hands of his counsel.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that no wrongful gain or wrongful loss was caused to any party by these indents, and therefore the accused could not be charged with forgery because the indents were not false documents.

There were no intents in the accused's conduct which would bring him within the definition of "forgery." There was no evidence that accused forged them or saw them being forged. Chothia's evidence was unreliable. Chothia knew very well what the correct initials of Bradie were and pretended all this time that he did not know them.

Mr. Baptista had not finished his address when his Lordship rose for the day.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Saturday 17th July 1920 was a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

"SAVE THE CATTLE."

APPEAL OF HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by Mr. L. D. Jhaveri, the Ag. President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, to the Presidents of the Municipalities in India:—

Sir,

On behalf of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I have the honour to address a few words to you in connection with the question of prohibiting the slaughter of calves as well as useful and milch cattle in the slaughter houses under the control of your Municipality.

As you will agree, cows and buffaloes are the most valuable milch cattle. The sacrosanct character attributed to the cow by Indians in general and the Hindus in particular is largely due to the fact that she is the chief source of obtaining milk, which forms the very life-blood of Indian nation. Upto very recent days, milk and its bye-products were considered the chief nourishing foods of the majority of the population in India, but now-a-days, they have become things of luxury rather than those of necessity owing to the shortage of milk supply. Milk which was obtainable before the war is not now obtainable even on the payment of double the price. Thus pure milk and its bye-products which form important factors of the human food are now not obtainable by the majority of Indians and as a result of this we see the nation deteriorating in vitality. Hence, we can say that the problem of milk and agricultural cattle is of paramount importance and its neglect will surely mean a national suicide.

We can see from the press notes and communiques published by the Bombay Government that the number of such cattle is decreasing every year and the latest statistics published by the Bombay Government records a decrease of about four lakhs in the number of milch cattle during the last four years. We believe, similar is also the case in other provinces with regard to the number of cattle. We are of opinion that the chief causes of this decrease are (1) the indiscriminate slaughter of such useful cattle in the slaughter-houses and (2) the ravages of famine.

A very large number of milch cattle is slaughtered in the slaughter-houses in India every year and the figures, if carefully considered, would give you an idea of the heavy loss in the cattle wealth of the country. Besides the killing of milch cattle, there is the question of the slaughter of prime cows and calves. These are slaughtered in thousands every year. When these animals are killed in their young age, how can we expect the increase in the number of milch and agricultural cattle? The figures from the official records will easily give you an idea of the extent to which the slaughter is carried on indiscriminately.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Three-fourths of her population mainly depend for maintenance on agriculture. According to the opinion of Sir J. Strachy, "it is probable that 50 per cent. of the whole population are so closely connected with the land that they may properly be called agricultural." Hence the question of agricultural cattle is one of the most vital importance. It is most unfortunate, nay scandalous, that in India neither the State nor the public have devoted a bit of their attention to tackle this problem that is every day getting more and more serious.

In India the chief agricultural cattle are bullocks, bulls and buffaloes. The area of the land that is cultivated every year is nearly 220,000,000 acres, while the number of cattle is very small and if we compare the two numbers, we shall find that a pair of bulls is available for cultivating every 27 acres of land. This will clearly convince you that the number of cattle is quite insufficient for the proper cultivation of land. We can undoubtedly say that for this insufficiency, the indiscriminate slaughter of agricultural cattle is mainly responsible.

As we find, every day hundreds of milch and agricultural cattle, viz., cows, buffaloes, prime cows, calves bullocks etc,—are slaughtered in Slaughter-Houses all over the country. The present condition of the cattle is appalling enough to show how far we have suffered and how far we shall suffer it we do not pay our best attention to the protection of these cattle. The old generation is killed, the young generation of killed, old or young all are killed without any discrimination. How are we, then, to expect an increase in the number of present cattle wealth of the Motherland? From the humanitarian point of view the slaughter of any animal is a sin, but setting it apart for the present, we can say, from the economic point of view, that the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle in a sin, because in their slaughter lies the slaughter of the nation's manhood. It is also essential that these cattle should be spared for the health and strength of the people in India.

Thus the problem of milch and agricultural cattle has become very grave and it requires to be carefully considered. In order to avoid further rise in the gravity of the situation, it is essential that the system of allowing wholesale slaughter of these animals in the slaughter houses should be checked.

The Calcutta Corporation has recently resolved that no calves will be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses under its control, for food or trade purposes. The prices of milk, its bye-products, corn and such other articles of every day necessity have gone up tremendously and it is now high time the Municipal authorities should rise to the occasion and stop the situation becoming more serious. Under these circumstances, I request you to place this letter before your committee for its consideration and in the interest of the general public and for the welfare and prosperity of the country to resolve as a preliminary measure that no animal that can be useful for milch or agricultural purposes be allowed to be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses under the control of the Municipality. This is an All-India question and I hope that your committee will take such a bold step for saving the population from a grave disaster and will, thus, pave the path of this sacred movement for its progress. In the name of humanity in general, I again appeal to all the members of the committee to consider this question seriously and take such action as may stop the wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of these useful cattle.

PURI FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES EFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PURI, July 15.

The Peoples' Famine Relief Committee had during the month, 10 centres of relief from which 695 hamlets and villages were served. The total number of persons relieved at the end of the month was 9,577 consisting of 1,642 men, 3,711 women and 4,224 children. The scale of rations had to be lowered during the month from the Famine Code scale to that actually given by the Government, to ensure that people from adjoining Government centres did not leave them for this Committee's centres. The Committee had also three rice golas (shops) in running order at Puri, Satyabadi and Satpada, the aggregate daily sale being about Rs. 420, or monthly about Rs. 12,600.

On account of the absence of the village panchayats as well as of the revenue establishment in this province and also of means of communication, it is not possible to provide relief in each and every village. Persons in need of relief have therefore necessarily to come to the central villages, called the centres of relief and in this process those that are bed-ridden or too emaciated to walk a few miles remain mostly unrelieved. As a result thereof relief is not perfect and a few cases of deaths due to starvation were reported and continue to be reported.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges public contributions, which amounted during the month to Rs. 43,859-6-3, bringing the total of contributions to date to Rs. 70,304-12-6. The greater part of our funds is supplied through the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, who has taken a special interest in this unfortunate district. Two loans of Rs. 10,000 each have also been given, by the liberal Bombay merchants as loans without interest for running rice golas for sale at a slightly reduced rate, the loss being paid from the charitable fund. The total expenditure during the month for purchase of rice, cloth and other expenses was Rs. 26,914-6-9, bringing the total expenditure to date to Rs. 46,288-10-0. More money is needed as relief will have to be continued to October, and perhaps November and more persons will have to be relieved during the rains.

THE DYER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice from to-day's papers that the "Englishman" and the "Pioneer" have opened subscription lists for the "Morning Post" fund for General Dyer. Sir Edward Carson's appeal for this fund invites people to "show appreciation for this brave man" It is regrettable that the first appreciator in India sends his cheque to the "Englishman" anonymously. I trust other appreciators of his bravery will at least be so brave as to give out their names, so that the people of this country may know who among their English brethren in India are the friends of "frightfulness" and "Prussianism". As the "Englishman" and the "Pioneer" are not much read on this side, may I request you to republish the names of the subscribers to this fund for the information of your readers.—Yors, etc.

Ahmedabad, July 16.

HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

A serious situation has arisen within the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau which has, under the Reform Act, got the right of electing one member for the Viceregal Council and one for the local Council. Three candidates have so far, appeared for the former and five for the latter. This naturally attracted new members. But in the last two ballots most of the applicants were found systematically blackballed, in spite of some of them being the best firms in Bombay. A dead-lock has thus been treated

To consider this a special general meeting of this has been called on the 20th in the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, T. S. Apollo Street at 4 p.m. where Mr. G. B. Trivedi has given notice of moving the following resolution:—

"That in view of the words of the Honorable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, spoken at the meeting of the Managing Committee of this Chamber held on the 6th July 1920 saying". "When lorry-loads of new members are brought in, we have no alternative but to black-ball them and we, therefore, deliberately get names rejected." This General Meeting resolves.

(a) That the practice of whole sale and indiscriminate black-balling is not Commendable and must be stopped being not in the best interests of the Chamber.

(b) That this Chamber hereby suspends Rule No. 5 for a period of six months from this date and authorizes the Managing Committee to enrol new members by them voting.

(c) That the Chamber regrets the action of the organized caucus for the above purpose and empowers the Managing Committee to reconsider afresh by open voting the several applications rejected in the ballots of 29th June and 7th July last.

(d) That the Chamber further requests the Managing Committee to propose such steps as to prevent a repetition of this out ward incident."

Mr. H. P. Mody is standing as a candidate for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council from the Northern division of the city comprising the present municipal limits of the B. E. F. and G. Wards.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TRAM EXTENSION TO CHOWPATTY.

PROPOSAL THROWN OUT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding. The business of the day commenced twenty-two minutes later, and Dr. M. B. Velkar's arrival, who helped to form the quorum, was greeted with cheers. He arrived at 3-22 (B. T.).

Most of the items discussed were of little importance, except Dr. Daji's suggestion for extending the tramway line up to Chowpatty, which evoked some sharp criticism on the part of the councillors for and against the letter. But the large majority was against the extension and the Corporation merely recorded the letter on Mr. Cowasji's amendment.

NECESSITY FOR OVERBRIDGE AT DADAR.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. R. M. Chanker, stating that the necessity of providing a suitable overbridge at Dadar had already been admitted by all concerned, but that it was understood that it would be several years before the proposed overbridge was brought into existence; that in the meanwhile owing to the growth in population and the increased importance of Dadar the number of pedestrians passing and repassing the present level-crossings was growing daily, and that therefore it was necessary to take some immediate action to relieve the inconvenience caused to the public owing to the want of an overbridge. He suggested that the foot-bridge inside the railway compound at the G. I. P. Railway station might be extended east and west so as to afford a means of crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines when the gates of the level-crossings are shut. He added that there was already a foot-bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and requested the Corporation to take up the question as one demanding their immediate and serious attention.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, in moving that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for his report, stated that a lot of inconvenience was caused to the public who were compelled to stop near the level-crossing for twenty minutes and more sometimes. He thought if a little more intelligence and organisation were used, such inconvenience would not be caused to the public.

Dr. M. C. Javle, seconding, asked the Commissioner to take up the matter seriously, and get the Company to construct a foot-bridge.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said nothing but an overbridge would remove the inconvenience at Dadar.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to write to the Companies that they would be good enough to expedite the construction of the proposed overbridge at Dadar and in the meantime to do everything possible to minimise the inconvenience to the public.

This was seconded by Dr. Johangir Cursetji.

The amendment was passed, Dr. Batliwalla withdrawing his proposition.

TRAM EXTENSION TO CHOWPATTY.

A letter from Dr. J. K. Daji and 572 others, was considered by the Corporation, requesting that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company might be called upon to extend their tram lines from Sandhurst Bridge to Walkeshwar Road as far as the Chowpatty Bunder as this extension would have great facilities to the poor and middle class population and would enable them to enjoy the "health-giving seabreezes"; that they understood that the question of extending the tram line as prayed for by them was submitted to the Corporation for sanction, but that it was thrown out an account of the opposition of some of the well-to-do and easy going Councillors, who objected to the proposal on the ground of congestion of traffic; that there were many more overcrowded and congested roads where tram cars were allowed to run for years past; that they saw no reason why the interests of a large class of population should not be taken into consideration by the Corporation and that if there was any vehicular congestion on Sandhurst Road it was the duty of the Police to properly regulate the traffic. They added that the suggested extension would confer a great boon on the public and expressed a hope that the Corporation would be pleased to comply with their request.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

After a great deal of discussion the amendment was adopted by a large majority, the original proposition being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We witness a vehement debate in the Corporation over the appointment of Mr. Roddan as Executive Engineer. But imagine my astonishment when I read in the Sanitary Journal of June last that he was appointed. I should like to know where, in the world a large city has ever appointed a Sanitary Inspector its Executive Engineer. Sanitary qualifications are quite distinct from Engineering qualifications. As a Sanitary Inspector he may have acquired some practical knowledge of 'mechanical engineering. What are Mr. Roddan's qualifications. Probably he can add "A.M.I.C.E." But this can be acquired without examination. There ought to be some bobbery about this jobbery in the Corporation once again. This appointment reminds me of a past blunder when the Corporation appointed the Superintendent of Waste Prevention, the Water Engineer of the Bombay Municipality to the great resentment of the Executive Engineer.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

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ANSWERS TO CORESPONDENTS.

P. S. WAGLE, V. P., "Kusumkar",—We regret we cannot publish your letters.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 20, 1920.

THE WARNING.

The rejection by the Allies of the counter-proposals embodied in the Note of the Turkish Government—or rather the Note of the Turkish authorities in occupied Constantinople—is not surprising. They are determined on enforcing the iniquitous Treaty at any cost. A message from Constantinople states that a Crown Council is being summoned to decide whether the Treaty should be signed or not. Whatever the Crown Council, meeting as it will in a capital occupied by the Allied troops, may do, its decision will hardly be endorsed by the bulk of the Turkish people now desperately fighting for their hearths and homes. And whether the Treaty is signed by the representatives of the Prisoner of Bosphorus or not, it will fall by the sheer weight of its iniquity and cruelty. It will not be accepted by India and the Moslems, who are determined to have their voice felt in securing its repudiation. The terms of the Treaty, as the Council of the All-India Muslim League says, in its cable to the Premier, are not only grossly unjust and intolerable in themselves and more vindictive than those imposed on any other State lately warring with the Allies, but involve violation of solemn pledges by British statesmen. The plea offered by the Allies in justification of these atrocious terms—that Turkish intervention in the war prolonged the conflict and that Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Armenia showed the necessity for ending the Empire of the Turks over other nations—comes with singular ill grace from the Powers who are using their "victory", gained with the help of Arabs and other Moslems, to force the "emancipated" Arabs at the point of the bayonet and the threat of the aerial bomb to accept the subjection of "Mandates"; to trample upon the deepest sentiments of the followers of Islam; and, lastly, to shock the outraged conscience of mankind by the brutally frank manner in which they are dividing the "spoils of war" among themselves in open violation of the principles of nationality and self-determination—and who have, in the mad pursuit of their aims of economic Imperialism in the Middle East, plunged the world into a new struggle, the end of which no man can foresee and which may cause the loss of "several millions of lives and thousands of millions of pounds.' Finely spun phrases; delightful idealism; principles scintillating with the purity of a gem are the Allied "peace-maker's" stock-in-trade. But such loftiness does not go with injustice; breach of faith; leprous deeds and what Burke would have called: "high-misdemeanour." Here is the note delivered by the Allies to Turkey which "recalls the atrocities by the Turks in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Armenia as shewing the necessity for ending the Empire of the Turks over other nations." The statesmen who talk thus represent the countries whose rule is responsible for Punjab atrocities; Congo horrors; Denshawai terrors; massacres of Turkish prisoners; Martial Law iniquities in Morocco and Tunis—in fact for the very acts imputed to the "unspeakable" Turk. What is happening in Anatolia, in Syria and Mesopotamia? Is it the process of the "emancipation" of the people from the tyranny of the Turks that is going on there? Let Britishers, who are not dead to a sense of honesty, of honour, who have not outlived that moral idealism which sent millions of men from their peaceful homes in India as well as in Europe to resist the menace of German militarism, answer. Let the searchlight be turned to their hearts as they contemplate what to the Eastern mind is the most sickening process of prostituting the war-aims to ignoble and sordid purposes. If they do so, they will realise the depth of the indignation that is burning at the moment in the hearts of millions of Eastern people at the growing tyranny of Europe. The warning contained in the cable of the All-India Moslem League is a warning that the British Government can ignore at peril to the Empire. The Allies threaten the expulsion of the Turks from Europe if the infamous Treaty is not signed. They have virtually expelled the Turks from Europe. But let them remember this: that the day the Turks are ejected from Constantinople they will have torn their own Treaty to pieces.

SOME PRESSING MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

One of the most pressing problems of the moment in India is the establishment of a Health Ministry which shall co-ordinate all the work that is being done and infuse into the medical services real life and vigour. Until this is done we cannot expect to set the work of medical relief and sanitation on the right footing, and progress can only be slow. But all important as it is, it is a subject which has to be looked at very carefully, and the decision in regard to it must be arrived at after careful investigation. For this reason, we defer discussion of it to another occasion. But, in the meanwhile, there are several medical questions which are pressing daily on all classes, and in regard to which the country needs to be placed on its guard. It is surprising how soon we are lulled to sleep, and forget the dangers which once almost overwhelmed us. There is the question of epidemics. When the influenza scourge broke out in India, it speedily swept over the whole country. Bad as it was in other countries, there was scarcely a place that was so badly hit as this country. The medical officers and the Government admit that they were totally unprepared for such an event. It was almost unprecedented, and not only were the supplies short, but the medical establishment of the country was altogether unable to deal with the situation. There were districts that were simply overwhelmed by the scourge and nothing was done to save the people. In the towns some steps were taken, but, for the most part, the villages were entirely left destitute. With the existing personnel this was not, in a sense, surprising, for the capacities of men are limited. Some medical men did heroic work, but too many were unable to take on their true responsibilities, partly because of ignorance. We give full weight to the unexpected nature and extent of the disease, and we have to acknowledge that other more advanced countries were in almost the same plight. But what preparations are being made in case another such epidemic, not necessarily influenza, comes? There has been some talk about the formation of volunteer bands for dealing with similar situations, and, in some parts, the medical authorities have taken preventive measures in this direction. But it may safely be said that, so far as the country as a whole is concerned, the authorities have taken no steps which will ensure that, in case of a serious epidemic, no large part of the population is allowed to suffer without medical aid. This is a matter of organisation, but organisation is surely one of the most pressing problems of medical work in this country. There are very few local authorities who have received instructions as to what should be done, and if they have, they have taken little notice of them, thinking that it will be time to do that when the need is immediate. It is not enough that orders should be issued from the Director-General of the Indian Medical Services; it is imperative that action should be taken. In one respect the medical authorities have sought to provide a remedy for this particular disease, by carrying on investigations into the efficacy of the vaccines which have been declared to be useful. The work is still in progress, and the researches of Captain Malone and Major Morison may afford some useful information respecting this disease. We realise the importance of this necessary research work, but what we are even more concerned with is to know whether it will be possible to apply it when the time comes. That is where the medical and sanitary work in India breaks down. We have plenty of theoretical knowledge but a very limited amount of application.

There is another danger which some are inclined to treat somewhat lightly, but which is none the less such that it cannot be neglected. We refer to the possibility of the entry of yellow fever in India. The fact that very few cases have been reported is taken to point to the unlikelihood of any danger from it. But those who know anything about the ways in which yellow fever is spread cannot be indifferent when the situation is understood. India is more and more becoming connected with other parts of the world, and every year the number of ships that will come into her ports will increase. India is particularly hospitable to diseases, and seems rather to welcome them than deny them entrance. The fact that yellow fever is carried by a certain type of mosquito, which is well-known in India, ought to make the most indifferent realise that, if once it got a hold, it would work great havoc. The physical make-up of average Indians—thanks to well-known causes—is not such as would readily throw off this disease, and unfortunately, the conditions under which they live, especially in the big towns, is such that the disease would quickly spread. We are glad to see that the medical authorities are not indifferent to the possibility of the advent of the yellow fever, and the subject has been under discussion. But how far have they got? For years people have been warned against the danger, but if we ask why nothing has been done, we shall be met with the excuse that it is owing to the war emergencies. Fortunately, we have escaped the danger during these past difficult five years, and if the work is taken up with some enthusiasm, we may not be the sufferers for it. The particular species of mosquito, after sucking the blood of a yellow fever patient, takes twelve days before it is capable of infecting another patient, but after that it continues to be a source of infection as long as it lives. Means are being tested whereby the mosquitoes on a suspected ship may be destroyed by efficient fumigation before the ship is allowed to dock. We are informed by the Director-General of Medical Research that facilities for such fumigation do not exist. Colonel Glen-Liston of the Parel Laboratory has been experimenting with hydrocyanic acid gas, and has recently devised a machine which promises to render the fumigation of loaded ships possible and effectual. Ten such machines have now been ordered for experimental work. This gas destroys not only the mosquito and small vermin but also rats, but it does not damage, in any way, the merchandise of the ships. This is all to the good, and it is gratifying to see that something definite has resulted from the investigations made. We are not alarmists, but we are anxious to see that the medical authorities are not faced with another dreaded disease that will sap the life of the people of this land. In the countries, where yellow fever is rampant, the results are appalling, and medicine is almost useless. The best measures are the preventive measures, and we are anxious to see that these results shall not remain mere theoretical findings, but shall be put into practical use. It is not sufficient that a few experimental measures should be carried out in a single port. There are other ports which are also in need of attention, for once in, it will be difficult to expel the enemy. Again, we would press the point that the most necessary thing in this country is the application of the knowledge we have already gained. The results obtained by our medical research workers have rightly gained high praise in all quarters, but the tragedy is that the land that has seen the discoveries benefits, if all, to a very limited extent, by them. We have referred to two only of the pressing problems before the medical authorities, but there are others equally important. We shall deal with them on another occasion. Meanwhile, it is necessary to add that the responsibility in the matter does not rest entirely on the authorities, there is need for hearty and intelligent co-operation on the part of the public.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

We draw the attention of the Government, as well as the public to Mr. Azad's letter, which we publish elsewhere, regarding the selection of Mr. Jungelwala to act as the Additional Presidency Magistrate, during the absence of Mr. Khairaz, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on leave. The latter, we have very good reasons to believe, reflects the opinion and sentiments of the majority of the members of the Bar, not to speak of the Magistrates, who, as Mr. Azad says, do not approve of the appointment. And we are not surprised that the appointment should evoke such widespread disapproval. For it is wrong in principle and quite indefensible in the special circumstances of the case. The principle governing the appointments to Magisterial posts should be, as the Public Services Commission rightly laid down, that the recruitment should be made from among the practising members of the Bar. The principle is a very sound one and no departure from it should be permitted except in rare cases where the person selected has exceptional claims to the post. Even in these exceptional cases the claims must be based on a sound knowledge of law and considerable experience in administering it. Mr. Jungelwala has no such special claims. And whatever other advantages it may confer, it can hardly be contended that several years' experience as an interpreter gives any individual the title to be elevated to the magisterial bench. We are far from suggesting that Government should act on the principle: once an interpreter, always an interpreter. Such a principle would be no principle but an act of gross unfairness. The right principle everywhere should be that an individual must rise by the sheer force of merit to any post for which he possesses the necessary qualifications. The wrong principle is to place an individual, by a mere act of patronage, in a post for which he is not fully qualified. For the ability he displayed in his work as an interpreter, Mr. Jungelwala deserved a preferment; he should have been selected for any higher post in the Judicial Department. But patronage is not preferment. Evidently, the Government of Bombay did not devote the deliberation that the responsibility of the task demanded in sanctioning the proposal made by the late Chief Presidency Magistrate. We trust, however, the mistake will be a warning for the future.

Notes of the Day.

The Nizam on his Defence.

A little while ago we referred to the Nizam's Firman prohibiting Khilafat meetings in his "Dominions" as foolish and unconscionable. What shall we saw now of the reply to our remarks, issued by Nawab Tilawat Jung, a member of his Executive Council? It says that those who know the Nizam "are aware of the pure Islamic fire that burns within him." Our contention is that the flame burning within him has consumed his sense of tolerance, which, as a creed, should be the first consideration in the dealings of a ruler with his people. Quite naively, Nawab Tilawat Jung confesses that "the Nizam is an autocrat." The action taken by the Nizam in prohibiting Khilafat meetings, is the action of an autocrat pure and simple; and we disagree with his spokesman profoundly as to the implications of such action. It would have been a generous gesture to have recognised the mistake as a blunder of autocracy but Nawab Tilawat Jung goes out of his way to ruin his case by making the most fantastic and unproven charges against the Khilafat Committee, its propoganda and its personnel in his raging desire to justify the Nizam's ill-fated *faux pas*. He calls Khilafat propagandists "firebrands" who have given "a dangerous turn of opposition to British rule in India": who have roused religious passions as a result of "misleading and mischievous representations"; who have obtained "from a simple community large subscriptions to spend on pleasure without any rendition of accounts"; who "take in vain the name of religion to serve a purely political end, the offspring of personal malice and bitterness." This amazing outburst is coupled with the remark that all "sober-minded men know that the religious basis has no foundation and has been deliberately introduced to serve a dastardly wicked propaganda." And all this misshapen wrath because an autocrat was rightly called to account for his autocracy and told that he had forfeited his right to hold the title of Muhi-ul-Millat-wad-Deen! It is difficult to understand why in view of this diatribe against Khilafat propogandists Nawab Tilawat Jung should go the length of offering on behalf of the Nizam, "his lavishly endowed Dominions" as a haven for Muhajrins instead of "the barren rocks and sandy plains" of Afghanistan. If the Muhajarins are dangerous fanatics, rebels and dishonest pilferers of public funds, the Nizam is displaying a singular want of judgment in inviting them to his Dominions in the manner of an American prospecting agent inviting site-purchasers to his rand. Let the advisers of His Exalted Highness not overstrain themselves in their ridiculous enthusiasm to please the powers behind the screen and remember that the days of autocracy are as dead as Queen Anne.

Imperial Preference.

It is a poor defence that Mr. Chamberlain has made of his Imperial Preference fad. The duties he included in his last budget have not had the slig' test effect on the prices, and have, consequently, afforded little real benefit to the consumer, if any. The only article which has shown a slight, indeed very slight, lowering of price in Great Britain, is tea, but that relief has been given at the cost of the Indian and Ceylon producers. As regards sugar, the Chancellor frankly confesses that the advantage has gone to the producer, not to the consumer at home, but he consoles himself with the reflection that the producer is after all a member of the Empire. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer forgets that the duty while bringing no relief to millions of consumers in the British Isles and elsewhere in the Empire, only goes to swell the pockets of a few sugar kings of Mauritius. As to the wine duties, we have seen how Mr. Chamberlain has been compelled to abandon a portion of them in deference to French protests. Mr. Chamberlain assures his countrymen that Imperial Preference is unlikely to engender any friction either within or without the Empire. But we know how the wine duties are resented in France, and how the differential export duties on Indian hides and skins are resented in France, Spain and the United States, while in India itself they are proving injurious to her own interests. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that "every leader of every party in every Dominion approved Imperial Preference" is utter rot, for we know in Canada and Australia, not to mention any of the lesser colonies, there are leaders, some of whom are opposed to Imperial Preference and others who are neutral. No doubt, during the war there was some concensus of opinion in favour of Imperial Preference, through an exaggerated sense of patriotism, which took no note of economic laws, but the world has grown wiser during the last two years.

Workers in Government Presses.

Day by day we witness the advance of Labour. After a good deal of agitation extending over several years the Government have announced a revision of the terms and conditions of employment in Government Presses. The trouble with Indian workers arises out of the incompetence of the authorities to deal adequately with the men's grievances. The employees in Government Presses have suffered like other employees the evil effects of long hours; low wages, and harsh conditions of employment. For instance, the Government announce that "in future the hours will be restricted to sixty, except in cases of emergency. At present the average hours of work are considerably in excess of this limit." The question of hours is very crucial. In another part of the communique the Government state that "in future the normal day for all industrial workers in the presses *who draw overtime* allowances should be 8½ on 5 days . . . . and 5½ on Saturdays . . . . including (sic) 1½ hours' complete rest". The italics are ours and "including" should really be "excluding" and we have inserted italics to denote that the 8½ hours-day is in reality a fiction. Later on the communique says that "no man will be required to work for more than 250 hours in a month (including overtime) except in cases of real emergency." It must be noted that this works out at nearly 10 hours a day for a six-day week. Now, we are firmly of the opinion that no worker should be made to work more than 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. British workers have obtained a 44—46 hours-week. Climatic conditions in India are so oppressive that it is the more reason why Indian employees should work less. Let Labour demand a 48 hour-week to be established not merely in principle but by law as well.

Wages and Over-time.

Cognate to this question of hours is the question of overtime. The Government permit unlimited overtime in cases of emergency. Other over-time, except in special cases, "in excess of 8 hours will be paid at a rate of 25 per cent. above the proportional rate of salary while overtime in excess of 10 hours will be paid at the rate of 50 per cent." At every pass in the Government's communique there are reservations and hesitations barricaded with "special cases" and "emergency cases"; and this increase given for overtime cannot by any means be considered adequate. In other countries such work is paid at the double or time-and-half rate. A paltry 25 to 50 per cent. compared to the double rate scale is not worthy of offering to workers sweating at their long and edious jobs. It is not necessary to go into the detail of the concessions granted to press-workers with regard to wages except to emphasise that the increases of 5 to 10 per cent of 1918 have become 25 to 30 per cent. in 1919; that prices have risen at least a hundred per cent.; that it is a disgrace to continue any worker on a wage of 12 rupees a month in these times of high prices and great scarcity. Nevertheless it is worth noting that the Government have instituted in most cases a time-scale of pay in lieu of the present system; formed three Works Committees on which workmen's representatives will sit in order to facilitate departmental intercourse and promised to form a Provident Fund on the lines of the Provident Funds of State Railways. But the workers must see to it that the conditions relating to the forfeiture of this fund in case of a strike are expressly eliminated. The lesson which the communique issued by the Government teaches is that the workers should immediately engage their attention to demand the explicit right to strike, to be used only in cases of absolute necessity; a Minimum Wage Act; a Workmen's Compensation Act and finally a law assuring them a 48-hour working week. Only by these means will the workers establish their right to better conditions and a decent civilised living.

"VINDICTIVE AND GROSSLY UNJUST."

THE TURKISH TREATY.

ALLIES FIRM.

NO MODIFICATION OF VITAL CLAUSES

THREAT OF EJECTING TURKS FROM EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 19.

The Allied reply to the Turkish Note with reference to the Turkish Treaty declines to modify the clauses of the Treaty relating to Thrace, Smyrna, the Syrian frontier or Armenia. Regarding the regime of the Straits, the reply says emphatically that there can be no question as to the necessity for taking effective measures to prevent another betrayal of the cause of civilisation by a Turkish Government, but the Allies have decided to grant the Turkish request as riparian power for the right to appoint a delegate on the Straits Commission to deal with such questions as withdrawal of the condition whereby Turkey ceded to the Allies all Turkish, steamships of 1,600 tons and upwards.

The reply emphasises that Turkey's intervention in war prolonged the conflict by at least two years, causing loss to the Allies of several millions of lives and thousands of millions of pounds.

The Note recalls the atrocities by the Turks in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Armenia as showing the necessity for ending the Empire of the Turks over other nations.

The reply declares that if Turkey refuses to sign Peace or, still more, if she is unable to re-establish her authority in Anatolia, the Allies may be driven to reconsider the arrangement with reference to Constantinople, concerning which the Allies have grave doubts, by ejecting the Turks from Europe once and for all.

The Turks are given time until July 27, to sign.

TO SIGN OR NOT TO SIGN?

CROWN COUNCIL SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 19.

A message from Constantinople states that the majority of the Turkish delegation are of opinion that Turkey will gain nothing by not signing the Peace Treaty, whereas refusal might lead to Greek occupation of Constantinople. Up to the present no decision has been reached, but the Crown Council is being summoned.

KEMALISTS AT GHEBZEH.

CAUGHT IN A FLANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 19.

Constantinople.—The nest of the Kemalist brigands at Ghebzeh has been cleaned up by the force of Gharwalis and cavalry. The brigands bolted before the steady advance of Indians and were caught in flank by the cavalry, who inflicted over score of casualties. The British casualties were one officer wounded. Sixty brigands and 150 rifles were captured.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

SATISFACTION WITH RESULT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

Interviewed in Brussels, prior to his departure for London, Mr. Lloyd George expressed satisfaction with the results of the Spa Conference.

Speaking at the farewell banquet at Spa, at which a number of Americans were present, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"We want America with us in these difficult times. It is of the greatest advantage both in the East and West to have co-operation of the Power without national rivalries in Europe." He hopefully looked towards the time, when political troubles in the United Sttaes would be ended.

FRENCH PRESS' CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

Paris.—"Le Temps", discussing the Spa Conference, declares that the results must be judged on their own merits lest the illusion of to-day should become a disappointment of to-morrow.

The "Journal des Debats" believes that the period of uncertainty is ended and that henceforth a more vigorous execution of the Treaty will be possible.

GERMAN VIEWS ABOUT SPA CONFERENCE.

REACTIONARY PRESS CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 20

Berlin.—The responsible section of the German press expresses satisfaction at the results of the Spa Conference, although it points out that the terms are hard, but it considers that an uncompromising attitude on the part of Germany would have entitled the Entente to enforce the full severity of the Peace Treaty. On the other hand, the reactionary "Deutsche Zeitung" publishes a letter from Von der Goltz, formerly Commander in the Baltic Provinces, in which he expresses the hope that the remaining manly elements in the country will drive the "wretched Government to the devil" and that nobody will surrender arms.

Von der Goltz became notorious in connection with the movement for settling ex-officers and soldiers on land on the pretext of affording protection to anti-Sparticists.

IRISH "REPUBLIC."

OPENS AND CENSORS VICEROY'S MAIL!

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 19.

The official documents captured in the recent raid on the Dublin post office have reached the Viceroy marked "Opened and Censored by the Irish Republic."

LATEST IRISH OUTRAGE.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE ASSASSINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

A Munster Commissioner of Police, Colonel Smyth, V.C., has been assassinated in the County Club, Cork. Fourteen armed men forced their way in and fired on Col. Smyth who fell riddled with bullets and died almost immediately. There has been unusual military activity in Cork, and some arrests have been made. An ex-soldier, who came into contact with the military, has been killed.

REPORT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 19.

Paris.—The newspapers deny the report that two French columns are marching on Aleppo and Damascus. They state it is true that General Gouraud presented an ultimatum to Emir Feisul a week ago, but only ordered him to end the hostilities against the French and acts of armed aggression.

KING'S PTIZE WON BY F. H. MORGAN.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 19.

Sergeant F. H. Morgan (South Africa) has won the King's Prize at Bisley with a score of 281.

MADRAS BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held this evening the rate of interest was reduced by one per cent., the rate now being six per cent.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

ANFU TROOPS' ATTACK WUPEI FUS TROOPS.

JASAN'S ANXIETY TO OCCUPY RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 19.

Peking.—It is reported that the Anfu troops attacked General Wupei Fus' troops, south of Liuliso, on July 14, but were defeated with 600 casualties. Fighting was resumed this morning. It is asserted that the Anfu brigade was outflanked and surrendered and that two Anfy regiments have joined Wupei Fu.

FIGHTING AT KWANHUN.

Fighting has occurred at Kwanhun. The wounded are arriving in Peking. The City is quiet, but railway communication with Tientsin is interrupted. Mediators have been despatched to reconcile the opponents but have returned without having attained their object.

Tientsin.—It is reported that the Japanese are anxious to occupy the railway to prevent transport of troops, but other commanders have failed to agree.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND GOVERNOR COX.

IN ABSOLUTE ACCORD RE. LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

Washington.—After conferring for an hour with Governor Cox, the Democrat candidate for the Presidency, President Wilson stated that he found they were absolutely in accord regarding the League of Nations and Governor Cox would have the support of absolutely the united party in championship of the honour of the United States and in an effort to secure the peace of the world.

INDIAN COIN AND NOTES.

IMPORTATION IN KENIA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

The Colonial Office notifies that in view of a fall in exchange, the value of Indian rupee which is at present current in East Africa at two shillings, the importation of Indian coin and currency notes into Kenia, Uganda and Tanganyika is prohibited.

Persons arriving in East Africa will be allowed to introduce a small amount of Indian currency for their personal use as the Customs authorities determine.

POLAND AND SOVIET GOVT.

LATTER PREPARED TO GRANT ARMISTICE IF REQUESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that in reply to the British communication, with regard to Poland, the Soviet has answered that it is prepared to grant an armistice, provided that Poland asks for one, although the Soviet does not admit the right of any nation to intervene in the Russo-Polish quarrel.

PRINCE JOACHIM.

COMMITS SUICIDE AT POTSDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

Berlin.—Prince Joachim of Prussia, the ex-Kaiser's youngest son, has committed suicide at Potsdam by shooting himself. He had been suffering from great mental depression.

PANIC IN PEKING.

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 20.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that panic prevails among the Chinese population of the city and gates are closed to prevent ingress of soldiers. A British official train has been wrecked in collision between Peking and Tientsin. Foreigners are not perturbed, but the food situation is becoming serious. All British warships in North China waters have arrived at Taku.

ZEMINDAR ON TRIAL FOR DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, July 19.

A zemindar of Agra District named Nihal Singh is to be tried by the Sessions Judge, Agra, for alleged dacoity. Mr. Shiv Datt Bhargava, Government Pleader, will prosecute. Several senior counsel have been engaged for the defence.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH TREATY.

WARNING TO BRITISH CABINET.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL'S CABLE TO PREMIER.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEAGUE IN CALCUTTA,

The Council of the All India Muslim League met on the 15th July, and passed a number of important resolutions including those relating to "Turkish Peace Terms, Hunter Committee Report, Rules under the Reform Act of 1919 and the demand for the withdrawal of Indian forces from the Middle East.

Special Session of Muslim League.

It was resolved also to hold a Special Session of the League at Calcutta on the 6th and 7th of September, 1920, to consider what course of action should now be taken by Indian Mussalmans in view of the serious situation arising out of the questions relating to the above matters. The resolution on the Peace Terms been cabled to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. The cable runs as follows:

Integrity of Khilafat must be Maintained.

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League indignantly protests against the Peace Terms offered to Turkey, as in its deliberate opinion they are not only grossly unjust and intolerable in themselves and more vindictive than those imposed upon any other State lately warring with the Allies, but involve a violation of the solemn pledges of the British Government, particularly those made at the beginning of the war regarding the holy places of Islam and later on regarding Thrace and Asia Minor and are calculated to undermine the Khilafat and destroy the temporal power and prestige essential to it, in flagrant disregard of the repeated remonstrances based on the requirements of the religious faith and sentiments of millions of Muslim British subjects, who had loyally carried out their duties to the empire during the war."

Driving to Despair.

The Council solemnly declared its conviction that if the said terms are persisted in, they well tend to perpetuate bitter feelings of animosity within the British empire, in as much as the Muslims of India can not and will not rest till they have secured the integrity of the Khilafat and the sanctity of the *Jaziratul Arab* and their holy places in accordance with the demands of their faith, regarding which they must prefer their own convictions to contrary inferences drawn by the Government from Muslim history and to the opinions attributed to the late Sir Syed, whose heterodoxy in religion is well known in the Muslim world, and the Council considers it a solemn duty to warn the Government that religious zeal for securing the said pious object is likely to drive large bodies of Muslims to desperate actions resulting in most serious consequences deplorable no less to Government than to themselves, but still in the power of the British Cabinet to avoid.

NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

WON BY ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 19.

Bisley.—The National Challenge Trophy:—

England	1,876.
Scotland	1,862.
Ireland	1,829.

AMERICA CUP.

THE RACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 19.

Sandy Hook.—Both boats crossed the starting-line practically simultaneously at 1-46 this afternoon. Wind was very light. The Resolute seemed to outdo Shamrock by beating to windward. The swell was troubling the challenger. Both boats approached the first mark of the triangular course with increasing speed. The Resolute rounded the first mark in four hours thirteen-three minutes and forty-two seconds and the Shamrock in four hours fifty-one minutes and five seconds. The latter had to make five attempts at rounding and when she succeeded, the Resolute was two miles ahead. The position of the Shamrock now seemed hopeless, but shortly afterwards the wind shifted, completely turning the tables. The Shamrock was gaining rapidly. Nevertheless, with the continuation of the fluky weather the Resolute rounded the second mark in seven hours one minute and six seconds. The Shamrock just previously was half an hour behind. A drifting match continues to the end.

RACE DECLARED OFF.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd 11-30 a.m., July 19.

Sandy Hook.—The race was declared off at 7-30 there being no wind. The Resolute had a long lead.

MURDER OF COL. SMYTH

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 20.

Further particulars regarding the murder of Colonel Smyth show that a dozen men walked into the club at eleven at night and some guarded the door, while others proceeded to the smoking-room where Colonel Smyth was talking to two other gentlemen. The raiders fired several shots at Col. Smyth who rose, staggered and tried to run, but was again shot and fell dead. County Inspector Craig was wounded in the leg and the raiders then disappeared. Colonel Smyth's name came into prominence in the House of Commons last week owing to the speech he was alleged to have made to the police at Listowel, ordering the men not to be afraid to shoot effectively. He had just returned from London where he had given the Irish Office explanation of the affair.

PAY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

CHANCE OF INCREASE IN NEAR FUTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 19.

The Postmaster-General of Madras has issued a circular to the postal staff pointing out that it is impossible for the Director-General to take any independent action in the matter of revision of pay until the recommendations of the Postal Committee are received. He says that neither the threat of strike nor the repeated demands can in any way expedite matters. It will be extremely unwise to spoil their prospects when they are very near the goal by any precipitate action. He should be very sorry if any of the men under his control take the foolish and unnecessary step of going on strike.

The firemen employed on the Calcutta Port Trust Railway, numbering 60 struck work on Saturday. The Traffic Superintendent offered them increase demanded and the men resumed work.

PERSIA AND BOLSHEVIKS.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 19.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that Government has instructed the Persian Minister in Rome to enter into direct negotiations with the Bolshevist Government and have requested him to proceed to Moscow as a special emissary for the Persian Government.

TIMBER TRADE EXHIBITION

INDIAN EXHIBITS ATTRACT MOST ATTENTION.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 19.

The Indian exhibits at the Timber Trade Exhibition are attracting most attention.

"The Times" points out that out of a hundred specimens only padauk is seen used in England and the journal emphasises its suitability for ornamental purposes.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST REICHSWEHR COMMANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 19.

Berlin.—The French Charge d'Affaires has protested to the German Government against the Reichswehr commander permitting the singing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" after the salute on July 16th. The protest points out that the incident evoked disagreeable demonstrations on the part of the crowd.

DEATH OF MAJ. T. B. TRAILL.

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 19.

The death is announced of Major T. B. Traill.

The late Major Thomas Balfour Traill, was born in 1881. He had entered the Army in 1900 and joined the Indian Army 1902. He became a Captain in 1909, and served in the Great War. He had been mentioned in despatches and got a D.S.O.

CABLE ITEMS.

The executors of Charles Vining author of the play "Diego" produced in India in 1893 are claiming damages for infringement of copyright against the producers of "The Maid of the Mountains."

The Cambridge Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Bishop of Calcutta, while the Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on the Bishop of Dornakal and Khartoum.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London.

MYSORE'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR.

FURTH ER Rs. 13,13,000 CONTRIBUTED

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 19.

The Maharajah of Mysore has intimated that he wishes the sum of Rs. 1,313,000 due to the Durbar from the British Government on account of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Mysore Imperial Service troops during the war, above the ordinary peace charges to be made over to the British Treasury as a contribution to the cost of war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

MESSRS. GANDHI AND SHAUKAT ALI AT LAHORE.

AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 19.

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali left for Rawalpindi last night.

A prolonged informal conference was held yesterday, when several Punjab leaders attended. The question of the Boycott of reformed legislative councils was the chief subject of discussion. Several gentlemen pointed out the difficulties in the way.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said that it was a matter of religion and religious duty with the Mahomedans to refrain from all participation in the administration so long as the Khilafat question was not satisfactorily settled and referred to the Fatewas of the Ulemas of Sindh.

Mr. Gandhi said that with Indians non-participation in the Councils was a matter of national honour and self-respect and no self-respecting Indian could participate in the Councils until the Martial Law delinquents were punished. He said that English people were a high-souled race, but, unfortunately they had been weaned from Christ's teachings by the specious doctrines of Bentham Darwin and other materialistic writers. If Indians wanted to be partners with Englishmen they had got to cultivate virtues of self-respect and honour, qualities which alone appealed to Englishmen and they should not be subservient weaklings. Incidentally. Mr. Gandhi said that, knowing as he did the agriculturists of his country and their love and attachment to home and homestead, he thought the consequences of non-payment of taxes would bring them into collision with the authorities and he did not, therefore, intend to advise them to have recourse to non-payment of taxes which was the last stage of non-cooperation.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Another conference will be held to consider the question of Boycott of the reformed councils as a protest against the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, when candidates for seats in the councils will be asked to attend.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

"PUBLICATION" OF ALLOTTEEES' NAMES.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIVE LIST.

The Government of India, as our readers are aware, have agreed to publish the names of allottees of Reverse Councils. This "publication" is done by pasting a notice containing the names on one of the doors of the office of the Deputy Controller of Currency. For the benefit of our readers we have got these names copied. On July 8 we published a list of allottees. The following are the lists for July 8 and July 15, which will give food for thought to those who know something about financial operations in Bombay and, incidentally, of the manner in which their discretion to allot the sales is exercised by the authorities:—

The following is the list of tenderers for Reverse Councils who were given allotment at the sale held on Thursday the 8th July, 1920.

Serial No.	Name of Tenderer.	Amount Allotted.
	(immediate at Re. 1 for 1s. 11d. 19/32)	
1.	Messrs. Suzaki & Co.	16,000
2.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	16,000
3.	Sir Edward Sassoon	15,000
4.	Mr. M. F. Sassoon	16,000
5.	Capt. E. V. Sassoon	15,000
6.	Agents to Sir Shapurji Broach Mills.	16,000
7.	Messrs. E. & A. Graham & Co	15,000
8.	The Mercantile Bank of India	16,000
9.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co	8,000
10.	The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.	16,000
11.	Messrs. Cox & Co.	8,000
12.	The Sumitomo Bank	13,300
13.	The Tata Industrial Bank	16,000
14.	The Bank of Taiwan	16,000
15.	Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	16,000
16.	Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co	8,000
17.	Agents, The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	11,000
18.	Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.	15,000
19.	Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal	16,000
20.	Yakohama Specie Bank Ltd	16,000
21.	Sir D. M. Petit	16,000
22.	The Bank of India	16,000
23.	The Hindusthan Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	15,000
24.	The National Bank of India	16,000
25.	The International Banking Corporation	16,000
26.	Messrs. Ralli Bros. Bombay	15,000
27.	Messrs. Ralli Bros. Karachi Branch	8,000
28.	The Chartered Bank of India for Karachi	16,000
29.	The Chartered Bank of India for Amritsar Branch	15,000
30.	The Central Bank of India	12,000
	(Deferreds at Re. 1 for 1s. 11d.	11/16)

Serial No.	Name of tenderers.	Amount Allotted
1.	Secretary, The City Improvement Trust	16,000
2.	The Bombay Co Ltd.	16,000
3.	The Eastern Bank Ltd.	13,000
4.	The Alliance Bank of Simla	5,000
	Total	50,000
	Plus total of immediates	4,29,000
	Grand total	4,79,000

List of tenderers who were given allotments of Reverse Councils at the sale that took place on Thursday the 15th July 1920.

Serial No.	Name of tenderers.	Amount Allotted
	(Immediates).	
1.	Sir D. M. Petit Bart.	10,000
2.	Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.	10,000
3.	Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart.	10,000
4.	Mr. A. B. Sabhawala	10,000
5.	Agents Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	10,000
6.	Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal	10,000
7.	Mercantile Bank of India, for Karachi Office	7,000
8.	Mercantile Bank of India, for Bombay Office	7,000
9.	Bank of Baroda	10,000
10.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	9,000
11.	Mr. A. J. Raymond	10,000
12.	Sir Edward Sassoon	10,000
13.	Mr. J. E. Reymond	9,000
14.	Capt. R. E. Sassoon	10,000
15.	Mr. M. E. Sassoon	10,000
16.	Mr. H. W. Sassoon	10,000
17.	Capt. E. V. Sassoon	10,000
18.	Bank of Bombay	10,000
19.	Tata Industrial Bank	10,000
20.	Agents Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10,000
21.	Messrs Premchand Raychand and Sons	10,000
22.	Central Bank of India for Karachi Branch	10,000
23.	Bank of India Ltd	10,000
24.	International Banking Corporation	10,000
25.	The Nafional Bank of India, Karachi	10,000
26.	The National Bank of India for Delhi Office	10,000
27.	The National Bank of India, for Bombay Office	10,000
28.	The National Bank of India, for Amritsar	9,000
29.	Messrs. Mitsu Bussan Kaisha	10,000
30.	Agents Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	9,000
31.	The Central Bank of India, Bombay Branch	10,000
32.	Messrs. Narandas Rararam & Co.	10,000
33.	Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	10,000
34.	Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay	10,000
35.	Yakohama Specie Bank for Rangoon Branch	5,000
36.	Yakohama Specie Bank for Bombay	10,000
37	Messrs. R. P Shroff and Sons	9,000
38.	Messrs. M. B. Gandhi & Co	10,000
39.	Imperial Bank of Persia	10,000
40.	Sumitomo Bank	9,000
41.	Secretaries and Treasurers, Hindusthan Spg. & Wg. Mfg. Co	10,000
42.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co	5,000
43.	Suzaki & Co.	10,000
44.	Mr. Narottam Morarji	10,000
45.	Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.	10,000
46.	Bank of Taiwan	10,000
47.	Messrs. Ikada & Co.	10,000
48.	Chartered Bank of India for Karachi Agency	10,000
49.	Chartered Bank of India for Bombay Agency	10,000
50.	Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.	10,000
51.	Messrs. Cox & Co. Bombay	10,000
52.	Messrs. Cox & Co. for Karachi Branch	5,000
53.	Chartered Bank of India etc. for Delhi Agency	9,000
	Total	5,02,000
	Deferred.	
1.	Bombay Improvement Trust	10,000
2.	The National Bank of South Africa	6,000
3.	The Eastern Bank	10,000
4.	The Bombay Co.	10,000
5.	Hongkong Shanghai Bankg. Corporation	10,000
	Total	46,000
	Plus total of imme.	5,02,000
	Grand total	5,48,000

THE KHILAFAT.

A MOSLEM OFFICER'S RESIGNATION.

We are asked to publish the following:—

Abbottabad,
10th July 1920.

To—The Director General, Military Works, Simla.

Through the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Hazara District, Abbottabad.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of April last and subsequent interviews I beg to point out my most painful duty that I have most carefully considered the Turkish Peace Treaty draft and find that quite contrary to the several persistent promises of British Ministers the same is most unjustifiably injurious and does certainly seriously hurt the religion of Islam.

Moreover the TREATY is exceptionally stiff severe and bigoted in its terms if compared with that given to other hostile powers which were the arch enemies of the world's peace. This unreliability is strikingly exemplified and I being a descendant from a well known, respectable, most religious dynasty of Moghals must be bound to be a Khilafat enthusiast.

Impressed with my most proper reasonably loyal religious feelings which are now unfortunately severly blown by the above reasons. I have every reason to regret most painfully for my utmost hard work of 20 years service generally and of 18 months during war specially quite single handed and in most difficult circumstances of hardest situations in the far off scattered area of the Khyber including the long ranged Shilman valleys. It was only this too much work which necessitated the long sick leave of nine months. The utmost zeal and efforts in which I ran the above charge single handedly resulted in various remarks from some very particular hard officers like Colonel W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. P. Brooksmith, D.S.O., O.B.E., and Captain F. Harrison were expressed thus:—

1. He performed the duties of three Sub-Engineers.

2. The work Mohammed Azam has had to do was beyond the capacity of any man and he certainly deserves the greatest credit for what he has accomplished.

3. The work Mohammed Azam did in Khyber was the heaviest I experienced during my 12 years stay in India.

The above all efforts were done not only by myself but by almost all of my family members who are up till the present date serving in the war areas of different theatres served extremely satisfactorily in the danger zones of Mesopotamia, Baghdad, France and the Khyber with the "belief that so far Turkey (Islam) is concerned the British Government will try to the best of its great power to regard the reasonable feelings of the most loyal Muslims.

But alas our hopes have not been fruitful and the result so far is simply distressing.

Under the circumstances I beg to tender my resignation with the request that I must be relieved as early as possible within one month or kindly forfeiting my one month's pay because I intend leaving India for good.

With sincere prayers for the proper sense of judgment for the British Ministers and sticking to their promises about Islam for their own good and for the maintenance of the future peace of the world.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Q. MOHAMMED AZAM,
Sub-Divl. Officer No. I Sub-Division.
M. W. S., Abbottabad.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

RELIEF SOCIETY STARTED AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

On the 9th inst. a public meeting was held in the Premabhai Hall under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, where after some discussion it was decided to start a society to give relief to released prisoners, and to have a home for the homeless waifs and vagrants and if feasible to have a blind school. All these werks will be under an advisory committee of which Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth is the President, Rev. Suboth Chandra Benerji, a Brahmo Missinary of Calcutta is the Secretary. The work of the institution will begin with the help of one thousand rupees which has been placed in the hands of Rev. S. C. Benerji by a generous-hearted friend from Bombay. For its maintenance it depends upon the voluntary gifts of the public. It is calculated that the monthly expenditure may come upto four or five hundred rupees.

NON-COOPERATION IN PUNJAB.

A NEW STRIKE.

RAILWAYMEN AND HIJRAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 16.

The non-co-operation movement does not seem to have made much headway since Lala Lajpat Rai's first announcements on the subject. The position of the various leaders is in the first place not very clear, and seemingly there are many who are keeping an open mind and are waiting for the decision of the special Congress. That there is a very fit and proper occasion for recording the strongest possible protest against the action of the Government of India, and His Majesty's Government, everybody is willing to concede Chaudhri Ram Bhaj Datt, one of the prominent victims of Martial Law and men of his creed, think that a complete boycott of the Reform Scheme is like cutting off your nose to spite your face. No doubt Chaudhri Ram-Bhaj Datt's good faith and honesty in the matter are not impeachable, but these views in the hands of others, less srupulous, become a cloak for political dishonesty and degenerate into election cries. A large body there for of candidates, about whom nobody has even heard of before, who are now "offering their services" in the Reformed Councils, find it convinent to condemn non-co-operation. The mere fact that a man is seeking election means that he has condemned non-co-operation, for a candidate can hardly ask for votes on basis of non-co-operation. The difficulty that Lala Lajpat Rai finds and will find for a little time to come is that every educated voter is a either candidate for some one of the Councils in Esse or in posse, or is an active supporter of some other candidate. On the one hand then there is a feeling that the educated men in the larger towns are not entirely free from bias and are possibly not representative of the views of the voters. On the other hand there is this that it only a small minority of the best, leaders who are at the "outposts of society" who can practice or even properly appreciate movements of this nature. The position of Mr. Gandhi, and to a large extent of Lala Lajpat Rai is that non-co-operation will be entitled to be classed among successful movements if a few only refrain from seeking election who if they chose to stand, would get elected. They are aware that the business of Government will not be affected, that as a mass movement it can never be successful, but if some of the admittedly best main withhold their support, it will be an immense moral appeal.

LADY PRESIDES OVER POLITICAL MEETING.

The agitation over the Hunter Report has not abated in the least. Only last week there was held in Lahore a fairly well attended public meeting presided over by Shree mati Sarla Devi Chaudhrani, when resolutions condemning the Majority Report and urging the recall of Lord Chelmsford were passed. That Indian ladies have begun to preside over important political meeting is no insignificant sign of the times.

There is yet a good deal of feeling over the Khilafat question. Only three days ago, a special train containing over 600 Mohajarins passed on its way from Sindh to Pesawar. A rousing reception was given to them at all important stations on the route. Arrangement for their food, etc., were made at the Badami Bagh Station of Lahore, where the special train was expected to arrive at about nine in the evening. It was however four hours late. Nevertheless several thousands waited in and near the Railway Station. Addresses were presented to the Mohajarins and two purses of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 were presented to them on behalf of Lahore and Amritsar. It is stated that three other special trains are expected from Sindh.

Apropos of this considerable number of the North-Western Railway strikers have resolved to do Hijrat, and in one of the letters of the President of the North-Western Railway Association it is stated that over a hundred applications have already been received and others are pouring in.

The strike itself has dragged on to the end of its weary course. It is principally confined to the loco. and carriage and goods sheds departments. The usual service of trains was therefore maintained and as the public was not inconvenienced much by the strike it heard for less about it than it otherwise would have done.

Another strike that is impending is that of the Punjab postmen. Their grievances have been ventilated from time to time in the press. They have submitted memorials for a reasonable increment to enable them to cope with the enormous increase in the cost of living and to maintain at least their former standard of living. It is expected that if the demands of the men are not met in three or four days, they will go out on strike, and it will be a pleasant state of things when the means of locomotion and the channels of communication are both seriously impaired.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER DEAL.

"EMPIRE" PURCHASED BY BIRLA BROS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The "Empire", a Calcutta evening paper, has been bought by Mr. Ghansyamdas Birla, of the well-known firm of Birla Bros. The paper states that the same policy as before will be followed. The paper being now in the hands of those who are business men first and foremost, will devote itself mainly to the discussion of matters relating to finance, commerce, industry and trade. They hope to work their way up steadily to the position of an indispensable organ of commercial opinion in Calcutta.

NON-COOPERATION.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA.

APPEAL FOR JOINT MEETING IN NAGPUR.

DELHI, July 17.

Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, writes:—

An appeal has been issued under the signature of Mr. H. M. Lalak, President, Mr. Samiullakhan, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Mr. Yusuf Shariff, President, Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League, inviting representatives of every district from the C. P. and Berar to meet in a joint meeting of the Council of the Provincial Muslim League and the Provincial Khilafat Committee on the 25th July at Nagpur.

It begins with a decision of the Peace Conference regarding Turkey and Khilafat explaining the Islamic Japirat-ul-Arab, and gives in detail the scheme of Non-Co-operation as decided by the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Different provinces of India have done, and are doing, all they could, and can do in the matter. They are making vigourous propaganda and forming Local Committees, and are pushing the Non-Co-operation movement successfully. Swadeshi Stores are being opened at different centres, and a large amount of subscriptions has been collected, but the Central Provinces have done almost nothing in the matter. Mussalmans, having been given seven seats in the Provincial League Assembly, there must be a party programme about the election. The second important matter which requires immediate consideration is the forming of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League. Mussalmans have been appealed to attend the meeting from every district, and to decide on the abovementioned important subjects.

SPECIAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The special session of the Congress is to meet in Calcutta in September. Who will preside at this session? Much of the success of the session will depend on the lead that will be given by the President and the manner in which he guides the discussions. Momentous issues hang in the balance. The question of non-cooperation will be the bone of contention and it is essential that we must have as President a leader who has not yet committed himself one way or other on this question. Mr. Tilak must preside at the December session. Messrs. Gandhi and Lajpatrai have already committed themselves. I think, therefore, our choice should fall on Mr. Jinnah, who is not only distinguished by independence and soundness of judgment but who will also speak authoritatively on the Turkish question.—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of electing suitable Presidents for the ensuing Special Session of the Indian National Congress and for the Regular Session to be held at Nagpur in December is now before Congressmen all over the country. Many people seem to take it for granted—and it is very gratifying—that Lokmanya Tilak will be elected the President of the Regular Session, and considering that he had been practically unanimously elected President of last year's session, but that only an accident prevented his accepting the office, there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of our countrymen will again vote for the Lokmanya. There is a peculiar appropriateness in his being elected President of the Nagpur Congress. Nagpur is admittedly one of the leading centres of Mahratta greatness and civilisation, next in importance only to Poona, and that the greatest son of Maharashtra should be elected the President of the Congress, which will meet in Nagpur, after years of vicissitude, would naturally be the ambition not only of all true Maharastrians, but also of all true patriotic men in the country.

Now, the difficulty would be as regards the Presidentship of the Special Session, which has been announced to be held in Calcutta Since the all-important question of Non-Co-operation is to be discussed at this Session, many Congressmen in Bombay are of opinion that Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Lajpat Rai are out of the question, as they are pronounced advocates of the policy of Non-Co-operation. To me as a Congressman, it seems that the best choice lies between Mr. N. C Kelkar of Poona and Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar of Madras. Neither of them, though their sympathies are well known, has so far committed himself one way or the other. They have both calmly watched the course of events in India during all these months, and are men of sober thinking and deep conviction Either of them would be able to guide the deliberations of the Special Session in a spirit of strict impartiality and careful deliberation, which would be lacking in other men, who have already pronounced themselves either for or against the question. I hope Congressmen will look at the question from a broader point of view and cast their votes for either Mr. Kelkar or Mr. Iyengar. There may be other men besides those that I have mentioned. But my opinion is that none of them will be found suitable for fulfilling the responsibilities of such an important session as that of the ensuing Special Congress. I understand the Congress Committees have been asked to submit their recommendations before the 24th instant, and those members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who have not yet recorded their votes, will, I hope, carefully consider my suggestion, and will vote for Mr. Kelkar or Mr. Iyengar, who are both so well known among Congressmen by reason of their very eminent services to the country.—Yours, etc.,

R. VENKAT RAM,
Member, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Bombay.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One morning when the people of Bombay woke up, they found in the daily papers this announcement:—"Mr. N. T. Junglewalla has been appointed to act as the Additional Presidency Magistrate at Dadar." If on the day before, I had been asked as to who was likely to be appointed, I should certainly have thought of some practising member of the Bar. Personally I knew that some three or four of them had applied, among them no less a man than my friend Mr. S. S. Rangnekar whose claims are incontestable. There were others such as Mr. D. J. Ghaswalla, Mr. Rustom Mody and Mr. Mansen Chabildas. Mr. Rangnekar himself told me that he was quite willing to act in the place of Mr. Khairaz, that is as the Third Presidency Magistrate, but the Government could not see their way to meet him. It certainly was lowering for him to accept the acting appointment of the additional Magistrate when the salary attached to it was perhaps a thithe of the income that he derived from his practice. A pleader of excellent parts and sound judgment, Mr. Kanuga, was also asked but his answer, I understand, was a polite refusal based on similar grounds. The name of another very learned member of the Bar was also suggested, but the Government declined to take it into consideration.

Let us now see what ought to have been the guiding principle in making this appointment. Some people may think it is a small matter but the view I take of it is this. It illustrates an absolute want of sound reasoning and good policy. The reasons that ought to have influenced the Government are these: firstly the appointment ought to have gone to a Musulman since the vacating Magistrate was a Musulman. I am sure no man who knows me will ever dream of accusing me of sectarian bias. I say this because the policy to which the Government are committed is quite sound. If men of a similar calibre are availalbe from the different communities, preference ought to be given to the one belonging to the same community as the outgoing man. Can it be said that there are not some good men among the Musulmans now? The names of two of them readily come to my mind, Mr. Haveliwala and Mirza Ali Reza. Either of these was competent to do the work. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla of course has no thought for all this. As for myself, I am a poor Home Ruler, a Satyagrahi and a potential non-cooperator; so I am out of the question. I have never angled for this sort of thing, hence no honest man need question my good faith.

Secondly, if the recommendations of the Public Services Commission mean anything at all, this appointment ought to have been made from among the practicing members of the Bar, preferably the High Court Bar. The Commissioners have made an unequivocal recommendation for the selection of recruits, and there was no reason why attention should not have been paid to such wholesome counsel when the occasion arose.

Thirdly, it may almost seem platitudinous to maintain that those who live by law are best suited to administer the law and yet we have an interpreter pitchforked into the place, where a practising lawyer ought to be.

Personally, I have nothing to say against Mr. Junglewalla. He is hardworking. Of course his knowledge of law cannot, in the nature of things, be more than elementary. His profession never gave him the chance to argue any point in court. On sound *guild* principles the appointment is altogether indefensible. There is a considerable volume of opinion among the members of the Bar which entirely disapproves of, what is, I am afraid, a piece of jobbery. Some members of the Bar went to the length of approaching the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to enter their protest, but things had gone too far. I am reliably informed that even the Magistrates do not approve of the appointment. Still however, the appointment has been made and we have a precedent which, I trust, will never in future be followed.—Yours, etc.

M. K. AZAD.

July 19.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED LIBEL.

JOURNALIST'S BROTHER SERIOUSLY ASSAULTED.

Mr. Natwarlal, younger brother of Mr Manilal Ichchharam Desai, the editor of the "Gujarati", while getting into a tram car near the Town Hall, was assaulted and seriously thrashed by some persons who were not recognised and who had immediately fled away. Mr. Natwarlal as a consequence fell senseless on the ground and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

During the course of the statement made to the representative of the "Praja Mitra", Mr. Natwarlal remarked that neither his paper nor his press had any reason to entertain any hostile feelings for the Parsi community. He, on the other hand, sincerely acknowledged the help, his paper had received from some Parsi friends and spoke in admirable terms of their communal view. If there was any difference of opinion, he said, it was with some of the papers conducted by the Parsi gentlemen and not with the community as a whole. The best way for Hindus and Parsis to remain on friendly terms was to keep untouched the religious and social topics of both these communities.

In connection with the assault, he said that he had no ground to blame the whole Parsi community; and added that he should better like to thank the "Jam-e-Jamshed", the "Sanj Vartaman" and the Kaisar-i-Hind" for their causing a great deal of excitement by publishing all sorts of correspondence against the "Gujarati" for its oversight in printing an advertisement. Mr. Natwarlal then thanked some Parsi gentlemen for their rendering him some service.

CHARACTER STUDIES

THE CHAOTIC CIVILIAN.

He was a grocer's son, who, by means of a diligent mugging up of text-books had got scholarships, gone to Oxford, and passed the I.C.S. examintaion. He was a Liberal in politics, that is, he had followed unquestioningly the political creed of his family as most Englishmen do. He then came out to India at the age of twenty four,—an age when the ideals of conduct are as high as the clouds, and when generous sentiments are showered upon the whole world as unstintingly as the sun showers his gold upon humanity. Dull and unimpressionable as he was, like the average Englishman, he could not but be pleasantly struck with te pageant of colours that met his eyes when he first landed in Bombay." "What lavish and yet artistic use of gold, crimson, white, blue, and scarlet in the dresses of Indian men and women! What profundity in the blue of the sky, and in the colour of the moonlight in this country! Verily, these people and their country are wonderful!" thought the youth of the fog-ridden island.

Ten years passed, years that were full of petty worries and official cares. He had acted as a Collector once. There were half a dozen sepoys about him, who were beings in whom the divine fire of the human race was extinguished by constant and unintelligent obedienie to their superiors, and also by the comic airs of importance which they put on with their master's visitors. His classical education had disappeared by now, without leaving any noticeable trace of its existence on his spirit, intelligence, or morals. If he read anything now, it was novels by such high-browed writers like Charles Garvice or Fergus Hume! He followed with some interest the doings of the Liberal Party in England, but at the same time, he felt the uttermost contempt for Indian politicians. Of course, for the sake of policy, he pretended to like the Moderates, but in his heart of hearts, he detested them as much as he detested the Extremists. When presiding at the meetings of Indians he would utter, with surprising glibness, all such worn out and much misused phrases as Self Government', Democratic ideals', 'Rule of a country by its own people', but when giving evidence before some commission (one of the many tragi-comical curses of modern life), he would keep in mind only one idea—that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy must survive, even if the country over which it rules, goes down to the bottom of the sea! As District Magistrate or Collector, he had done all he could to destroy the hopes, aspirations, and dreams of a larger life among the school students But in spite of all this, you cannot say, that he was not a liberal-minded man. He was liberal-minded, only the misfortune was, that his training had fitted him to admire accomplished facts and not facts in the making. Although he had stdied English history, he could not realize how unfit England was at the time of King John or Henry VIII for Government by the people as a whole. It never occurred to him once that England could never have developed her remarkable political institutions, had the Romans or the Normans continued to rude over her as aliens, and gone on telling her sons, 'O you are not yet fit for Self-Government!'—Ah, that mischievous, time-cheating word 'yet'! The obvious truth *L'appetit vient en mangeant* (The appetite comes with eating) had not yet dawned upon him, because his education was so defective, that his thoughts were seldom able to burst through their shells of convention, and see the connecting link between themselves and the thoughts of the thinking, non-Anglo-Indian world. Japan, he admired, but he would could not recognise the fact, that she had to sow the seeds of modern institutions half a centuary ago, and that she must have made many mistakes before her resplendent blossoming of less than a generation ago!

V. B. METTA.

*This, and the subsequent character sketches, which will appear, are purely imaginary.

V. B. M.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been asked why neither the Presidency Association nor the All-India Home Rule League has been moving in the matter of Mr. Horniman's unjust and arbitrary deportation from India. It is the duty of the members of the Presidency Association and the All-India Home Rule League to take the initiative into their own hands and compel the authorities to organise public meetings to protest against the conduct of Mr. Montagu and other responsible authorities in denying Mr. Horniman an opportunity of defending himself and otherwise in keeping up an order which savours too much of absolutism unadulterated. Will the members of these two bodies move in the matter?

By the way, will some one kindly explain why the Indian Home Rule League has also remained silent in regard to the matter? Has it too caught the infection from the contagious example of the Presidency Association and the All-India Home Rule League?—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The London-New York cross rate was 389 on the 16th and 388 on the 17th.

GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES.

IMPROVED SCALES OF PAY.

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the revision of the emoluments of the employees in the printing presses under their control.

2. Early in 1918, petitions were received from the employees of the various Government of India presses asking for urgent relief in view of the rise in the cost of living, and the following allowances were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April, 1918:—Calcutta and Delhi Presses. (a) Superior servants (1) on Rs. 70 or less, from April to October 1918 5 per cent. on salary and from November 10 per cent. on salary with a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per mensem for all clerks, (ii) over Rs. 70 and up to Rs. 600, 5 per cent. on salary, (b) Inferior servants (i) in the Calcutta Press on a pay of Rs. 12 or less, Re. 1 per mensem; over Rs. 12 Rs. 1-8 per mensem, (ii) in the Delhi Press on a pay of Rs. 12 or less, Re. 1 per mensem; over Rs. 12 and up to Rs. 20, Rs. 1-8 per mensem; over Rs. 20 Rs. 2 per mensem. Government Presses, Simla. (a) Superior servants (i) on Rs. 70 or less, 5 per cent. on salary from April to October 1918 and 10 per cent. from November 1918, plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary from April 1918, (2) over Rs. 70 and up to Rs. 600 5 per cent. plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on pay from April 1918. (b) Inferior servants on pay of Rs. 12 or less, Re. 1 plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary, (ii) over Rs. 12 and up to Rs. 20 Rs. 1-8 plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary, (iii) over Rs. 20 Rs. 2 plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary.

DEMAND FOR FURTHER RELIEF.

3. In 1919 further petitions were received from the employees of all the Government of India presses in which they stated that the temporary relief granted in 1918 was not adequate and prayed for a permanent revision of pay including the revision of the piece rates now in force. The petitioners also asked that if it was not possible to sanction a permanent revision of their pay and prospects immediately, they should be granted further temporary substantial relief from the 1st January 1919. After careful consideration it was recognised that it might be necessary to have a consolidated revision of the pay and the piece rates in the Government of India Presses, but it was not found possible to effect such revision immediately, since this involved a laborious examination of the present earnings and a calculation of the probable expenditure.

4. While inquiries on these points were instituted, it was decided to grant some further temporary relief to the men. The following allowances were accordingly sanctioned with effect from the 1st October 1919 in lieu of those previously sanctioned:—

REVISED ALLOWANCES.

(a) Superior servants (i) on a pay up to Rs. 70; 25 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi, subject to a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per mensem in the case of clerks, and 35 per cent. in Simla, (ii) on a pay from Rs. 71 to Rs. 150; 20 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi and 30 per cent. in Simla, (iii) on a pay from Rs. 151 to Rs. 300 15 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi and 25 per cent. in Simla, (iv) on a pay from Rs. 301 to Rs. 600 10 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi and 20 per cent. in Simla. (b) Inferior servants (i) in Calcutta and Delhi Rs. 4 a month to all men drawing up to Rs. 20, subject to a minimum salary of Rs. 12, plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on substantive pay.

5. Further petitions have since been submitted by press employees asking for various concessions. In the latest of these petitions it is asked that the piece system be totally abolished and that men who at present work on piece rates may be employed on wages on a time scale. The memorialists also put forward the following among other requests:—(i) That overtime work be reduced as far as possible, (ii) that piece workers be granted leave according to the C. S. R., (iii) that they be granted good service pensions on 20 years' qualifying service and invalid pensions on 15 years of such service, (iv) that all temporary service, whether continuous or interrupted, be allowed to count towards pensions, (v) that in cases of premature death from accident or illness, gratuities or family pensions be granted to their families, (vi) that fines be no longer imposed for absence or bad work. The men in the Simla presses have also represented that in view of the high rents prevailing in Simla, they should either be provided with quarters or be granted a house allowance.

6. These representations have received the most careful and earnest attention of the Government of India.

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK.

7. The Government of India find, on enquiry, that the hours of work in the presses are at present undeniably long, and they have decided that in future the normal day for all industrial workers in the presses who draw overtime allowances should be eight and a half hours, and on 5 days of the week from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., or such other hours as may suit the local conditions, including one and a half hours complete rest for meals, etc., and five and a half hours on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., or such other hours as may suit the local conditions, with one hour's rest. Thus making a total of 48 ordinary working hours in the week. The men will also be allowed to work a maximum of 12 extra hours during any week. For each overtime hour, thus worked the men will receive an additional payment of 25 per cent. of their class rates per hour. Thus, allowing for 25 working days during the month, no man will be required to work for more than 250 hours in a month (including overtime) except in case of real emergency. But to ensure that occasions of this nature are as few as possible and to give an adequate reward for work performed under such conditions, the additional payment made for each hour worked in excess of 10 hours on any day, will be 50 per cent. of the class rate per hour. The above decision will not affect the clerical and the computing staffs of these presses who will continue to be on the same footing as regards hours of work as the clerical establishments in other offices.

EARNINGS OF PIECE WORKERS.

8. The Government of India also find, that the present average earnings of piece workers in their presses compare favourably with those that are earnedd in other establishments Piece workers who attend regularly and work reasonably long hours earn good wages, as they improve their skill they can obtain progressively higher rates. Those who are less regular in attendance or are less skilled naturally earn less, but it is clear that assiduity and a desire to improve their skill, offer to all an ample prospect of advancement. These facts very greatly reduce the force of the main argument used in most of the recent petitions that the present piece rates are entirely out of date and inadequate. The main objection, however, to the present system is, as indicated above that the piece workers in many cases work very long hours, often exceeding the limit of the 60 hours week which the Government of India consider suitable for an industrial establishment in this country.

9. The Government of India also realise the necessity of ensuring a regular flow of work so as to afford an equal distribution of opportunity to all workers. The conclusion reached by the Government of India is briefly that workers should be enabled to earn a wage compatible with a decent standard of comfort under modern conditions without the necessity of working for unduly long hours, but this object can be easily gained without the abolition of piece work. To reduce the industrious and the intelligent to the same level with the casual or inexperienced worker, would be a retrograde step and would not be in the best interest of the men themselves and it would clearly be impossible to reward special merit without constant interference in a way that might give an opening to favouritism and injustice. The Government of India are therefore of opinion, that the piece work system should continue, but they have decided to make the following modifications in the terms of employment of the piece workers in their presses. The present scale of rates of payment for piece work will be raised by 40 per cent. for Calcutta and Delhi and by 50 per cent. for Simla. At the same time the Special Temporary Allowance at present, will be abolished. As far as can be judged from the very detailed figures that the Government of India have obtained of the earnings of the men of different classes in the Calcutta, Delhi and Simla presses during the year 1919-1920, the piece workers will be able, under the increased rates now sanctioned, to earn more than their present total income in a shorter working day and under considerably more favourable conditions.

10. The piece workers have represented that a real hardship has been caused by the fact that they receive no payment for any time during which they remain idle in the press for lack of work. To remove this grievance it has been decided that in future they will be paid according to their class rates if, during normal working hours, they have to remain idle for this cause.

LEAVE FOR PIECE WORKERS.

11. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to accept the proposal that piece workers should have the same provisions for leave as salaried hands. They think that the piece workers should continue to be treated in the matter in the same way as the establishment of other industrials concerns, and that they should only be paid for days on which they attend for work. Superintendents of presses are however authorised to waive at their discretion, penalties for casual absences which are not covered by leave granted in advance, or by medical certificate. Under an arrangement of long standing, eight days' workers the majority of whom are residents of the plains, during the winter months when work is less pressing locally. In future the Simla men will be allowed to combine with this leave, leave without pay, and such combined leave will not be considered a break in service.

12. As regards salaried hands, the men at present draw their original basic pay plus the war allowance. In addition, they get overtime allowances, except in the case of clerks and computors, who are not eligible for overtime. In view of the extension of the standard hours of work, and in order to secure an adequate living wage under altered conditions to all classes of workers in their presses, the Government of India have decided to increase the pay at present drawn by the salaried employees of their presses. In fixing the revised scale for salaried hands at present entitled to overtime, the present basic pay has first of all been raised by one-third and to this sum the present war allowances have been added. The amount so obtained has been further raised to a figure which would in the opinion of the Government of India, provide for the necessary degree of improvement in the present earnings of the men.

TIME SCALES OF PAY.

13. The Government of India understand moreover, that much of the grievances of the subordinate, employees is due to the fact that at present a certain amount of favouritism and petty oppression is possible in the promotion of the salaried hands from one grade to another, there being at present a very large number of grades in each class of the establishment and in almost all the representations recently received it has been suggested that a time scale of pay should be introduced. The Government of India have therefore decided to introduce time-scale of pay wherever possible.

14. The scales sanctioned for readers revisers and copy-holders are as follows:—Calcutta and Delhi scale Rs. 200—10—250, Rs. 160—10—200, Rs. 110—8—150, Rs. 60—4—110, Rs. 30—2—50, Simla scale Rs. 180—10—220, Rs. 125—8—165, Rs. 70—4—110, Rs. 40—2—60, with certain special appointments above these grades. The head reader and some of the senior readers in each of the presses will not be paid any overtime allowance, except the special overtime after 10 hours work on any day. The pay of these appointments has therefore been fixed at special rates, not shown here, on an estimate of the present earnings of the men on a 10 hours' basis. The other readers will draw overtime after normal hours now prescribed at the rates laid down in paragraph 7 above.

15. The following are the scales sanctioned for foremen, section holders and assistant section holders, Calcutta and Delhi scale—fore men Rs. 200—10—300, assistant foremen (section holders) Rs. 100—5—150, assistant section holders Rs. 40—4—80. Simla scale—foremen, nil; assistant foremen (section holders), Rs. 125—10—175 assistant section holders, Rs. 55—3—85. The scales sanctioned for foremen and section holders are on a 10 hours' basis, as these men will not in future be allowed to draw overtime, excepting special overtime after 10 hours work on any day. Assistant section holders will draw overtime after normal hours at the revised rates.

GRADES FOR CLERICAL STAFF.

16. With the exception of a few posts for men holding charge of the different sections of the offices, which have been treated as special appointments at special rates of pay, the clerical and computing staff has been classified in three different grades given below. Calcutta and Delhi upper scale Rs. 100—10—200, average Rs. 166—2—3; Lower B Scale Rs. 44—3—110, average Rs. 75; lower B scale Rs. 30—2½—80; average 55, Simla upper scale Rs. 120—8—200; average Rs. 173 1—3; lower A scale Rs. 50—3—125, average Rs. 81½; lower B scale Rs. 35—2½—90, average Rs. 60—2—3 As explained above the clerical and computing staff will, as at present, be on the footing regarding hours of work as clirical establishments in other offices, and will not get any overtime allowances.

17. In order to give the men who will thus be placed on a time-scale some immediate increase on their present earnings, it has been decided that the ordinary rule (Art. 157 of the C. S. R.) should be waived and that the present incumbent who will be transferred from graded to time-scale of pay, should be allowed to start on the time-scale at a stage which will give the men drawing Rs. 70 and below an increase of ten per cent. and the men drawing from Rs. 71 to Rs. 800 an increase of 5 per cent. on their present actual earnings, including war and overtime allowances. (N. B. For the purpose of this comparison, overtime will be calculated on the understanding that the men used to work for eight or ten hours a day as the case may be). In the case of men drawing higher salaries except where there is any special reason for granting any increments in advance, Article 157 of the C. S. R. will apply.

18. It has not been found possible to extend the system of time-scale of pay generally for other classes of press employees as, owing to the great variety of work performed by them, it would be necessary to adopt an inconveniently large number of scales with an efficiency bar at different stages, and the result would practically be the same as the present graded system. In the majority of cases therefore, men, other than those belonging to the clerical, reading and composing branches, will continue on fixed salaries, but under the revised rates sanctioned for them they will in most cases gain about 10 per cent. over and above their present earnings, plus their temporary allowances. In the few cases in which the men will not derive any immediate benefit, the Government of India will be prepared to consider sympathetically, applications for personal allowances which are supported by the Controller of Printing.

LEAVE AND PENSION.

19. Salaried hands, who earn overtime, will in future be eligible for casual leave pensions and provident fund. Under existing rules the service of piece workers on the temporary establishment does not count for pension in the case of men who are admitted eventually to the permanent establishment. This rule will be maintained, but the Government of India will be prepared to consider recommendations for pensions on behalf of men, who have rendered 25 years continuous and approved service, whether such service is classified as permanent or temporary.

20. The Government of India are unable to the grievances of the men on the temporary salaried establishment the Government of India have also decided to transfer a large proportion of such men from the temporary to the permanent establishment. These privileges will apply only to men at present in the service.

21. A provident fund, on the general lines of the provident funds of State Railways, will be established for all regular employees of the Government of India Presses. The rules regarding this provident fund will be announced later. No persons entering the service in future will be eligible for pensions, and with the exception of the day extra men, al men who join the Government of India, presses will be required to join this fund. No persons entering the service in future will be eligible for pensions, and with the exception of the day extra men, all men who join the Government of India, presses will be required to join this fund.

HOUSE-RENT.

The Government of India are unable to accept the proposal that a house rent allowance should be granted to the men employed in the Simla presses, but as house rents are high in Simla and the cost of living is somewhat greater than in the plains, they have as well as salaried hands at a higher level for fixed the revised rates for piece workers as well as salaried hands at a higher level for Simla than those sanctioned for Calcutta and Delhi.

23. The revised terms now sanctioned for piece workers and salaried hands in the Government of India presses will take effect from the date of issue of these orders.

24. The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of introduction a system of Works Committees composed of representatives of the supervising staff in Government factories on the lines of those developed in England, and they have decided that a beginning in this direction should be made with the Government presses. Committees of this sort will enable the various grades of the supervising staff to realise more fully the conditions under which the workers labour they will enable the workers to appreciate the problems connected with the distribution of complementary tasks, they will enable all classes to understand the value of co-operation, with a view of removing inequalities of hours and conditions of work and generally, should develop the form of public spirit which enables all classes to realise the importance of such individual work in the general result.

25. To sum up, whilst the temporary allowances will be absorbed under the new arrangements, the following permanent improvements in service conditions will be secured to the different classes of employees in the Government of India presses. (1) Clerks and computors. Time-scales of pay will be introduced which will give them an immediate increase on their present earnings and will insure very considerably improved prospects for the remainder of their service. (2) Industrial hands. (i) There will be a substantial shortening of the actual hours of labour. In future the hours will be restricted to 60 a week, except in cases of emergency. At present the average hours of work are considerably in excess of this limit. (2) A large number of men who are now employed on a temporary basis will become eligible for pension privileges and will be allowed to count their past continuous temporary service. (3) For all future employees of the Government of India presses, a provident fund will be instituted on the lines of the State Railways' Provident Funds. (4) Piece workers among industrial hands will have the following additional benefits, (a) Piece rates will be raised by 40 per cent. for Calcutta and Delhi and by 50 per cent. for Simla. (b) For overtime in excess of eight hours, the hour class rates will be further enhanced by 25 per cent. i.e., they will be 175 per cent. of the present rates in Calcutta and Delhi and 187½ per cent. of present rates in Simla. (c) For overtime in excess of ten hours the hour class rates, i.e., they will be 210 per cent. of the present rates in Calcutta and Delhi and 225 per cent of the present rates in Simla. (d) Payment will be made for hours during which a piece worker may be unoccupied on account of lack of work. The average earnings of piece work compositors in the Government of India presses now range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90 per mensem according to class. It is believed that as the result of the rates now sanctioned, they will in general earn still higher wages in spite of a material reduction in the hours of labour. (5) Salaried men among the industrial hands will have the following benefits: (a) In certain branches of the press time-scales of pay will be introduced insuring an immediate increase in the earnings and greatly improved prospects in the future. (b) In branches where time-scales are not feasible there will be better grading and improved salaries on an eight hours basis. (c) Except in special cases, overtime on all work in excess of eight hours, will be paid at a rate of 25 per cent. above the proportional rate of salary while overtime in excess of 10 hours will be paid at a rate of 50 per cent. above the proportional rate of salary. (d) Salaried men who earn overtime will be eligible for casual leave. (6) Works Committees will be established to afford the men regular opportunities of discussing with the supervising staff inequalities and difficulties that may arise under working conditions.

26. It is hoped that the revised terms of employment explained in this resolution will substantially improve the position of all employees in the Government of India presses.

"BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence of Mr. B. M. A. and Mr. Anti-Humbug with regard to boycotting of Japanese goods. I have just received from Japan cuttings of two letters published in the "Japan Chronicle" as regards the business dealings of the Japanese which throw a lurid light on their methods. The correspondent in "the Japan Chronicle" says:—

So far as the qualities of goods are concerned hardly any buyer can be satisfied, because goods seldom turn out exactly as ordered, and there always is some sort of defect either in quality, colour or packing. Exporters were in such a fix that they had to accept even unsatisfactory goods. In spite of repeated requests and warnings, makers seldom care to deliver the goods in time and in terms of contracts. Some have, for some months past, made it a practice to go on contracting, over and above their capacity to supply, for one and the same kind of goods with many buyers, and then actually applying the goods only to those whose contracts are at highest rates. Every now and then they are reminded that by such selfish ways many exporters are put to trouble with their customers abroad, but little do they care. We may mention here that many of our last year's contracts are still outstanding, and as there is cancellation of orders here and there the makers have now begun to hurry up deliveries of goods. The cancellation is due partly to the sudden rise in exchange but mostly to the delay in fulfilling orders booked long ago. In what manner they have begun to supply the goods we shall see below.

With a view to get money quickly for whatever stocks they hold, they dispatch the goods from their factories without the care for quality, and to ensure safety of payments against such goods some of the makers have begun to draw either through their stevedores. Thus they indirectly force buyers to pay in full before examining the goods. No buyers would grudge this if such mode of payment by drafts were agreed upon while contracting but even in cases where no mention of such an arrangement is made in contracts, some of the makers have been using this peculiar way of collecting their money.

We may note a funny example. We had contracted in the beginning of January last for certain goods to be delivered in February, but up to the 15th of May there was no trace of the goods. Then during the next week a certain bank suddenly presented a draft to us covering the amount of the goods, and we had no alternative but to refuse payment of the draft under terms of our contract, which plainly says that the goods will be paid for after being examined in buyer's godown. Then the factory requested us to examine the goods at their forwarding agents, somewhere in Hyogo. This too we refused. Then came the most ridiculous stage of all this matter. The factory, as if with a view to oblige us, told us they would bring the goods near to our godown, in company with the bank's man and that we could inspect the goods on the road in front of our godown and pay them. We at once refused to comply with such unreasonable demands."

Without giving further quotations from the letters or offering my own comments I leave to Mr. Anti-Humbug to judge for himself the methods of Japanese businessmen which are too notorious to need any fresh light from me.—Yours, etc.

K. M. K.

MR. JOSHI AND LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me thank Mr. Joshi for the pains he has taken to explain his position. I have been deliberately late in writing. This letter, because I desired that nothing that I wrote should have the slightest personal tinge. Mr. Joshi will continue to take me writing what I do only in the interest of the cause.

Mr. Joshi justifies his action of keeping the title he has spuriously secured on two grounds (1) that he is to sit on a panel of persons out of whom a Commission may be formed, of the formation of which Mr. Joshi does not think there is any probability; (2) that Labour ought not to go unrepresented until Government recognise that labour is organised. Of these in order.

The first flies in Mr. Joshi's own face as much as it help him. If these is a large panel out of whom a Small Commission of inquiry is to be appointed which may not be appointed for years, it is absolutely immaterial if labour goes for sometime unrepresented. On the other hand, if Labour looks upon it as a matter of right, the worth of that right is not to be computed according to the number of occasions on which it may not be exercisable. A right of representation is a thing of absolute worth and, therefore, the palliations urged by Mr. Joshi do not help him.

As regards the second, Mr. Joshi does not appear either to know his own mind or the consequences of events which according to him he desires and which are in fact going to happen. A Trades Unions Congress is to be held and presided over by Lala Lajpatray. A large number of unions have already accepted him as their Representative. There are other unions which have appointed another gentleman but have in no uncertain terms—disapproved of Mr. Joshi's nomination. There is, thus, a unanimity in resenting Mr. Joshi's nomination. Can Mr. Joshi as a man of self-respect continue to represent a class that tel's him he does not enjoy their confidence? Supposing the Trade Unions Congress pass another Resolution of wan of confidence in Mr. Joshi and of Lala Rajpatrai's election, what will be Mr. Joshi's position. Our Government is fond of its prestige, fond of it above everything else. Does Mr. Joshi by sticking to the spurious title intend to stiffen Government's attitude of not recognising Labour Organisations? Government have nominated and—if only as a means of not allowing Lala Rajpatray to represent Labour—will stick to their right of nomination which they can claim only by not recognising Labour organisations. Mr. Joshi is glad to see the Trades Union Congress being held but is defeating its usefulness by his action of sticking to the spurious title. There is a great divergence between the will and the deed. Mr. Joshi will consider. Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Sir,—It was suggested in your editorial a few days ago that the organisers of the All-India Trade Union Congress were not well-advised in omitting the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi from the list of the members of the Reception Committee and office-bearers for the said Congress, chosen by the workmen on Wednesday the 7th July last at the meeting which was held at Poibawdy to choose the delegate and representatives for the Inter-national Congress and for expressing sympathy with the North-Western Railway men and with the North-Western Railway men and for summoning the All-India Trade Union Congress. The meeting was a public meeting and was well advertised and Mr. Joshi knew of the same. If Mr. Joshi wanted to co-operate with us, then it is strange why he deliberately remained absent from the meeting. Perhaps Mr Joshi might say that as the men were going to elect another delegate in his place, it was not proper for him to join that meeting. The answer is very plausible, but Mr. Joshi had sufficient time to make his choice either to go as nominee of Government or as the nominee of the workmen if they chose him, to proceed to the Inter-National Trade Union Congress. If Mr. Joshi had the large heartedness to decline the invitation of Government and had announced the news before the meeting, he would have stood well in the eyes of the workmen, who at present think that he is obstructing their rights of election for the delegate as well as the advisors. Mr. Joshi has boldly declared that he is in favour of granting the men the right of election, but then why after this; pious saying, does he encourage the principle of nomination, by Government? Does he do so as the friends of workmen or Government? Mr. Joshi must understand clearly that if he wants to inspire confidence among the workmen and if he wishes to co-operate with the organizers of the All-India Trade Union Congress his clear duty is to decline the invitation of Government and to retire in favour o fLala Rajputray's as delegate.—Yours etc.

P. J. MINWALA.

373, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, July 17.

LIFE IN THE STREET UNSAFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What with the frequent openings in the roads, wretched footpaths, heavy vehicular traffic and reckless motoring and gharry-driving, the life of the pedestrian has become unsafe in this city. If the Municipal Road Department is prompt and careful in the performance of what are evidently its duties and if the Police Force keeps a vigilant eye on the offending Motorists, Lorrie and Gharry Drivers without prejudice, the accidents, which are very numerous in Bombay to-day, would be a rare occurrence. Both the Departments have failed in their duties so far and there is none to take them to task excepting your esteemed journal, but howsoever severe your strictures may be, they must be supported by a well organised protest from the people to bring home to the departments concerned the gravity of the perilous situation. Will some public institution move in this matter and convene a Protest Meeting against the indifference of the two departments.

Thanking you, Sir, for the insertion of the above.—Yours, etc.

S. V. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, July 16.

THE PRINCE AS VICEROY?

LORD CHELMSFORD MUST GO.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:

The Dyer debate in the House of Commons was not as satisfactory at it looked from the summaries of the speeches of Ministers which Reuter had sent in the earlier messages. Mr. Montagu spoke up for India in language which has earned for him the gratitude even of Indians who do not approve of his policy. Mr. Winston Churchill's unequivocal condemnation of General Dyer's conduct at Jallianwala, was all the more impressive because of the rumours of a difference of opinion between him and Mr. Montagu, Mr. Asquith's outspoken support, of Government from the Opposition benches was in the spirit of the highest traditions of the Liberal party. But these speeches cannot obscure the fact that a considerable minority of the usual supporters of Government went into the Opposition lobby, and that a Government defeat was averted only by the support of the Labourites and the Liberals. Party discipline, rather than conviction, it is not unfair to assume, prevented the defection from the Government benches from being larger than it was. That such a considerable body of politically-minded Englishmen and Scotchmen should, on an issue so plain as the conduct of General Dyer in ordering and directing the Jallianwala massacre, have voted against Government for deciding not to give him any more opportunities of displaying his qualities, is, we may put it be fair-minded men and women of whatever race or creed, not calculated to convince the Indian people that there is no danger of a repetition of the Punjab excesses. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in his powerful speech at the Punjab meeting three weeks ago, showed that the general principle enunciated in the Secretary of State's despatch were no safeguard against a recurrence of the gross abuses of the Martial Law regime. The voting in the House of Commons on Sir Edward Carson's motion, does but confirm this fear. It is the imperative duty of Indian leaders, therefore, to concentrate their efforts on securing statutory guarantees against any future repetition of Prussian "frightfulness" in India. An Act of Parliament, we know, is no absolute safeguard, but it is more than the speeches of statesmen which are buried in the pages of Hansard as soon as they are spoken.

An equally imperative duty lies on Indian leaders to have his responsibility brought home to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and to insist on a change in the Viceroyalty. These two measures will, perhaps, prove to be more potent safeguards against a repetition of the horrors of last year, even than an Act of Parliament. No one who shuts his eyes to the fact that the seeds of the whole trouble were assiduously sown by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, is likely to give helpful advice either to the Government or to Indian leaders regarding the right measures to be adopted to relieve the present situation of its intolerable strain. Sir Michael forced the hands of the Government of India in respect of the declaration of Martial Law and approved with indecent haste of the massacre at Jallianwala. General Dyer's was the blunder of a military megalomaniac, but Sir Michael O'Dwyer's was the cold calculated policy of humiliating and breaking the spirit of the people of the Punjab. To punish the one, and leave the other to glory in his wicked perversity, is not even-handed justice. The least that ought to be done is to deprive Sir M. O'Dwyer of his dignities which are tarnished by being borne by one who so infamously discharged his duties to his King and the King's subjects. Lord Chelmsford ought to go. The Indian people find it impossible any longer to regard him as a suitable representative of His Majesty the King whose memorable declaration uttered some years ago that what India needs is sympathy, His Excellency has so grossly neglected. It is our painful duty to tell His Excellency that his continuance in his high office is neither to the benefit of India nor of Great Britain. The most that could be said of His Excellency's part is that he has been the victim of circumstances. India at this juncture wants a Viceroy who can mould circumstances to his will. If we may make a suggestion it is that the Viceroyalty should be held in abeyance for the time being: that one of the Presidency Governors should be appointed temporary Governor-General: and that the Prince of Wales should come out to India as His Majesty's accredited Viceroy during the term of his tour in the Indian empire. The question of a permanent arrangement may be left over for mature consideration for the present.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me the use of your columns to join "Nota Bene" in his request to the Presidency Association to call a public meeting in Bombay to demand the removal of all restrictions against Mr. Horniman's return to India. There was a public meeting held in Bombay last March, wherein Mr. Horniman's case was casually mentioned and as a result of a report of which meeting the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye rushed to contradict the report and to disavow having said anything directly or indirectly about Mr. Horniman. No meeting was, however, held particularly to insist on Mr. Horniman being allowed to come back. We know the shifting of the responsibility from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Bombay and the enforced reticence of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Mr Montagu's main weak point is his supersensitiveness about the Government of India's position. We know that the Government of India desire him to be out of India and Lord Willingdon persuaded Mr. Montagu that Mr. Horniman was too dangerous for course for the officials) to be allowed in India. In the "Dyer Debate" Mr. Montagu said any obsolete Law or Ordinance infringing on the ideas of British liberties must be revised in British India. Will it not be best to begin by a reversal of an order under such a law so that Mr. Horniman, the Champion of Indians may return?—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

JUNAGADH AND MORVI.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, July 16.

I plead guilty at once and unconditionally to my criminal neglect in not finding time to pen my letters to your worthy journal which has shown exceptional kindness in opening its columns for the cause this benighted province. And yet, I was not dozing in my office chair; nor was merely busy kicking up my pounds, shillings and pence. I have been moving through out in this otherwise numbing atmosphere, mixing in and conversing with various sorts of people who think they are up with the times and are doing a lot for the province or that all that is going on in the province is due to them, their exertions and their movements. Yes, there is that human weakness prevailing everywhere in degrees small or great. Many times people think and even believe that what they do, is the utmost that can be done and anyone else moving otherwise is wrong and deserves to be neglected. Kathiawad, at this stage cannot tolerate such diversions. Hers is not a cause that can be won by divergent movements and opinions. It requires united intelligence influence, and enthusiasm of the whole province Stern individualism of the one or the excessive self importance of the other should be all tabooed in the interests of our dear little province and all should work hand in hand with unabated devotion to the cause.

Political Conference.

At last it has come, as it ought to hav come, even earlier, and it is due to th zeal and industry of one single individua that it has come within the bounds practical politics; and so, there is intens enthusiasm all round; various cities on after another are coming forward to hav the privilege of holding its first session i their midst. Meetings are being held a different places in support of the proposa and the hands of Mr. Manuklal the promoter of the Conference, are full with the work in hand. The whole province believes in the strength it will give to the public life and the spirit it will creat and sustain. It is not a moment early, if not as a matter of fact late in the day to hold it and all are waiting for its sessions with a rapt eagerness and enthusiasm.

Limbdi in the forefront.

The most notable event in the province during the past month is the spontaneous grant by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi of some very substantial political reforms in his State. It is no first class State of Kathiawad that has thus come forward to give to its people the share in its administration. Limbdi is a mere second class State, and but for its very shrewd ruler and his exceptionally intelligent and broad-minded heir-apparent, it has no special status of its own; and yet, before the Rajya Sabha (Council of the State) of Limbdi, assemblies of Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are mere shams. While Bhavnagar has given to the people exactly the same "boon" given by Mysore to its people in 1882, and the clever Jam, the most ingenuously constituted Councils with no real powers, Limbdi has outbeaten even Mysore and Baroda in as much as it has transferred the whole control of municipalities, education and medical to the people, over and above the rights of interpellations and of making their own laws so far as they don't affect the revenues of the State. This, indeed, is substantial step in advance. It is the beginning of the coming appreciation of the times by the rulers and as such deserves to be commended.

Morvi's Progress.

Most of the Maharajas and Thakores are gentlemen of fads and fancies. But very few of them would equal the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. If he takes a fancy to thing or a project, he spares not means or materials after it; but, if and when his attentions are diverted to some other objects, which happens not scarcely, he so much forgets the former that even recognition of it is lost to him, not to remember the waste of money over it all. H would build a fine magnificent Mandir in memory of the object of his deep and ardent love, with great ideals, and no better use would be made of it than as the godown of his cotton bales. He would think of a great project of port improvement and would spend money like water over the necessary material but goodness knows how and why the whole scheme evaporated. Morvi would be the first buyer of any new patent of cars and yet would scores of them be rotting like cast off irons in some never-cared for corners. He would buy an aeroplane to fly between Bombay and Morvi and for all these hobbies of his, his poor innocent people must pay, as they are doing all these years of his rule. He may squeeze out the last pie out of the hard-earned dues of his agriculturists, may monopolize all industries in the State, may crippple the trades of the people, may reduce his Bhayats and Girassias to the condition of beggars in the street, and yet he would starve his most miserably paid service. He may found banks, form syndicates, and yet this one of the richest princes of Kathiawar would not spare more than fifteen to twenty thousands after the education and health of his people. With his fabulous riches and his yearly income of nearly half a crore, he would still grudge the few thousands that he spends after his people. He seems to be discontented with his lot and appears to have decided to progress in his ways. It seems, now, he is fighting a regular battle against education, primary as well as secondary, collegiate he has none in his State. Once a free high school after the name of some good lady of his house is taxed with fees from the boys, and yet almost all the posts of graduates including that of the headmaster even, are being filled with undergraduates matrics. etc. Some more than a dozen primary schools in the villages were closed during the last famine. But when is this all going to end?? How long is this State of things to be tolerated? It is true the Government have guaranteed him protection from all trouble inside as well as outside but is it the correct interpretation of the policy of non-intervention?

Junagadh affairs.

Disillusionment of the people of Junagadh has come a bit too soon. The end of the administration would be the panacea for all evils, they thought. In their enthusiasm to see their own real master enthroned, they could not pause to consider the after effects of the event. They put much at a discount the Nawabi tendencies. Probably their memories were very short living. A Nawab is after all a Nawab. He cannot go against his family traditions. If there was a Buxi or a Zala in the old times, then is a Bladen of course, of a new type in the new times. He seems to be aspiring for the job of that famous English tutor of the Siamese Chief who passed away very recently in London and who was known as the uncrowned King of Siam. Diwan Chhajuram, that reputed strong man must go, of course, because of his ill health, a patent excuse for all political emigrants, as he could scarcely tolerate the impertinence of this young Englishman. The High School and the College must shift. Why? Because, Mr. Bladen must have quarters agreeable to his taste. Some old officers of the State must clear off, because Mr. Bladen must have new blood infused everywhere. One is led to think where would all these hotheads surrounding the simple and unwary Nawab, land the State and its people? Are not Government going to look into such a state of affairs?

HOUSING PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

The Director of Public Information has sent us the following for publication:—

It is interesting to note that in the New World, in the United States of America (and especially in New York) the problem of the shortage of housing accommodation is said to be almost as acute as it is in Europe, where it is, of course, a great deal more acute than in India.

It is worth noting in this connexion that in modern times the movement of population has been in two distinct directions. There has been a marked centripidal movement from the country to the towns, and an almost equally marked centrifugal movement from the central parts of the towns to their suburban and semi-rural surroundings.

In his country the latter movement may be said to have set in with the epidemic plague and, possibly, to have been the one apparently beneficent feature of that visitation. It is a movement which has been attended by various difficulties, chief among which has been the fact that the building of the suburban bungalows has notably failed to keep pace with the demand for them.

This particular aspect of the housing problem has been and is being to some extent met by the Government's action in building suitable houses for its own servants. In this connexion, Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Belgaum, Nasik and Sholapur are all being dealt with, and the schemes for each of these areas are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Government is hard at work upon other aspects of the housing problem, but there are two ways in which the completion of the schemes just mentioned is important. Not only will the Government servant (now as much harassed as anyone by the general shortage of accommodation) be adequately housed, but, also, the house he would otherwise have occupied will be set free to assist the progress of that movement from city to suburb which is now one of the features of modern Indian life.

BULSAR AND THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the establishment of the Home Rule League in Bulsar, it has been making a marvellous progress in political matters. People who do not know English have begun understanding things rightly. Some months ago when the Municipal Election campaign was going on, Home Rulers held open-air night meetings. The question of the Bombay Legislative Council election is now before the whole Surat District. It is out that Mr. D. K. Desai of Surat, who was a President of the Surat Home Rule League has come forward as one of the candidates from the rural district. One Mr. Dolatrai of Kharsad is another candidate. Two pleaders of Bulsar Messrs. Durlabhji Desai and Chhaganlal Motiram Vakil—who belong to Bulsar are also candidates. Mr. Chhaganlal is a popular pleader. He has closely studied the Municipal matters and once occupied the chair of a vice-president. He is also a Home Ruler and as such he has rendered services to this town as well as to the surrounding villages. Mr. Durlabhji, though not a Home Ruler, and a sub-Government pleader, is an honorary organiser of the Co-operative Credit Society in the Surat District.

I leave my brother-voters to decide to whom they should give their votes. I need not come in their way and fetter their judgment.—Yours, etc.,

VOTER

Bulsar, July 16.

REPATRIATION SCHEME.

"UNCANNY."

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

There is something uncanny about the repatriation scheme of South Africa. I had never dreamt that the *interim* report had the slightest connection with the Indians Relief Act of 1914. I have now read the full text of that Act and had a discussion with Mr. Andrews also. Till the latter drew my attention to the fact, I had even forgotten, that there was a section in the Act itself regarding the granting of free passages against forfeiture of domicile. The Government communique confirms Mr. Andrews' information. What puzzles me is the fact that it has been found at all necessary to have an *interim* report in order to enforce the free passage section of the Relief Act. That section takes the place of the several sections of different Acts of the Natal legislation repealed by the Act. These sections provided for the grant of free passage to those who were under liability to pay the £3 tax, if the latter wanted to escape the payment of the tax or re-indenture. The section in question though designed to affect these people was made generally applicable. But the debate in the Assembly made perfectly clear the scope of the section. The contention at the time was that those who paid the £3 tax really did not become domiciled, and if after they ceased to pay the tax, they wanted to take advantage of the free passage section, they should forfeit the right of domicile which was at that time considered to be an equitable settlement of the very hotly debated question of the removal of a tax which had been in vogue for nearly twenty years. The *interim* report somewhat alters the scope of the section, but I am personally not afraid because the section requires a written application for a free passage which is a difficult thing to obtain from any Indian in Natal, and it can only happen in the case of those indentured Indians who having become free are at the present moment unable to support themselves. Not many Indians are likely to take advantage of the section and forfeit their domicile; at the same time I cannot help feeling that an illegitimate use is being attempted to be made of the section that was designed not to meet cases of poverty but to meet cases of doubtful domicile i.e. cases in which it was open to the Anti-Asiatic party to argue that domicile had not been acquired. To-day six years after the repeal of the tax every Indian under liability to pay that tax has acquired statutory domicile. It is against my idea of right that a government should take advantage of distress of men and seek to deprive them of a precious right. It would be better not to issue the scheme under unequal conditions. However I derive satisfaction from the fact that in spite of the machinery that is being set up not many Indians would take the doubtful advantage of the scheme.

GREATER MISCREANTS THAN DYER.

MR GANDHI ON NEED OF BRINGING THEM TO BOOK.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India."

The Army Council has found General Dyer guilty of error of judgment and advised that he should not receive any office under the Crown. Mr. Montagu has been unsparing in his criticism of General Dyer's conduct. And yet somehow or other I cannot help feeling that General Dyer is by no means the worst offender. His brutality is unmistakable. His abject and unsoldier-like cowardice is apparent in every line of his amazing defence before the Army Council. He has called an unarmed crowd of men and children—mostly holiday-makers—'a rebel army.' He believes himself to be the saviour of the Punjab in that he was able to shoot down like rabbits men who were penned in an inclosure. Such a man is unworthy of being considered a soldier. There was no bravery in his action. He ran no risk. He shot without the slightest opposition and without warning. This is not an 'error of judgment.' It is paralysis of it in the face of fancied danger. It is proof criminal incapacity and heartlessness. But the fury that has been spent upon General Dyer is, I am sure, largely misdirected. No doubt the shooting was 'frightful', the loss of innocent life deplorable. But the slow torture, degradation and emasculation that followed was much worse, more calculated, malicious and soul-killing, and the actors who performed the deeds deserve greater condemnation than General Dyer for the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. The latter merely destroyed a few bodies but the others tried to kill the soul of a nation. Who ever talks of Col. Frank Johnson who was by far the worst offender? He terrorised guiltless Lahore, and by his merciless orders set the tone to the whole of the Martial Law officers. But what I am concerned with is not even Col. Johnson. The first business of the people of the Punjab and of India is to rid the service of Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Shri Ram and Mr. Malik Khan. They are still retained in the service. Their guilt is as much proved as that of General Dyer. We shall have failed in our duty if the condemnation pronounced upon General Dyer produces a sense of satisfaction and the obvious duty of purging the administration in the Punjab is neglected. That task will not be performed by platform rhetoric or resolutions merely. Stern action is required on our part if we are to make any headway with ourselves and make any impression upon the officials that they are not to consider themselves as masters of the people but as their trusties and servants who cannot hold office if they misbehave themselves and prove unworthy of the trust reposed in them.

LEADERS AND LEADERSHIP

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AT KARNATAK COLLEGE.

DHARWAR, July 18.

On Friday last, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, performed the opening ceremony of the Karnatak College, Dharwar. In the course of his speech, his Excellency, after thanking various persons who have contributed to the progress and welfare of the college, said:—

Gentlemen, when all is said and done, we must realise that the results of this work must largely pass out of our hands to-day. We hand over the future of the College and its repute to you, the staff and the students of the college. Those results cannot be obtained unless the students learn to care for the college and do good work in it. It was said that the Romans did not love Rome because she was great: Rome was great because the people loved her. And so it is with a College. If you, its students, look upon your College merely as a machine to produce for you the dry proofs of your triumph over the examiners; if after leaving the College you take no further interest or entertain no warm affection for your Colleges, this institution can never become a great one. Only loyalty and affection can create tradition, and without a vivid tradition no College can have lasting influence. See therefore that all those who have been taught and trained here learn to remember and remain its disciples all through their lives.

LEADERS WANTED.

But I have got a little longer lecture to give you yet, and I am speaking mostly to the students who are here to-day. Any careful observer who looks at the condition of things in India at the present time will see at once that one thing above all others is needed. What India needs most are leaders, men possessing force of character and with a sane, calm outlook; who attain and maintain their leadership of men not with the mere clatter and hurricane of the hustings, but through their reputation for patriotism and sanity. Now your country has her chance to take a worthy place in the great band of nations comprising the British Empire, and she needs, if ever she needed, great statesmen, not necessarily well equipped with the parchment proof of scholastic attainment, but equipped with broad sense knowledge of the world and above all definite aims and the moral courage to state them whether they be in accord with the popular feeling of the day or no. You come here, as your Principal has suggested, to be made Bachelors of Art. I think sometimes in India that it is not always remembered what the Arts are, and that the biggest art of all is to know your fellow man and how to deal with him. I should feel happy indeed if from the foundations we are rearing to-day there emerged from this institution each year ever increasing bands of gallant youth well equipped with the great characteristics I have here tried to enumerate. I should be proud if they could raise still higher the standard of leadership not only in matters political, but matters economic as well.

Let me add one more piece of advice. Do not over-estimate your own powers. Many young men of your age as they leave these doors think that they are already fully qualified to step straight into the political arena, and there to bear themselves with all the skill and wisdom of a Pitt or a Gokhale. But you cannot be Pitts or Gokhales unless you go through the stern training those men went through. You will come in full time to your share in the great tasks that lies before this country, but first of all you must learn all the lessons that only experience can teach.

Your Principal, or someone here, has hoped that this College would rival and outstrip the educational institutions in Poona. Well, I have to be careful what I say about these matters, as I am going back to Poona. But you have here a wonderful opportunity, a fine climate, a view all round you of great, rich and rolling country to broaden your outlook, and a fine staff of professors and tutors to encourage you on your way. I myself do believe that Dharwar is going to be a great educational centre in India. At any rate, there will be no pains spared from Government towards that end while I am here.

Gentlemen, we leave this College in your hands.

"FLOURSHING" LANDOWNERS

U. P. AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

In a resolution in the Revenue Department, United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—The most important event of the year was the survey of the conditions of all zemindars paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. The enquiry dealt with 96 estates and has yielded valuable results. For many years it has been freely stated that landowners were sinking more and more heavily into deft and would in time disappear, but no statistics of exact information on the point were available. His honour, therefore, called for a confidential report as to the general financial position of every landlord in the province paying over Rs. 5,000. The general results were:—Free from debt, 61 per cent; not seriously in debt, 15 per cent, seriously in debt, 15 per cent; under the Court of Wards, 9 per cent. His Honour believes that few agricultural countries can show a body of land-owners so flourishing as these figures indicate.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THREE EDITORS PUNISHED

The application which was originally made in the King's Bench Division, on June 18, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Liddle, for a rule *nisi* directed to the editors and publishers of the "Empire News", the "Sunderland Daily Echo", and the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt was renewed on the 22nd, says "The Times." On the last occasion Mr. Simey moved without affidavits and on telegraphic instructions. He said that the newspapers had published statements which were prejudicial to Liddle, who was now in York Prison. There were proceedings against hiddle and two other persons pending before the magistrates, but the other persons had been released on bail.

It was stated that at the last York Assizes an action was brought by Liddle, who propounded what he said was the will of his sister, Mrs. Holmes. Mr. Holmes, the husband and the executor of an earlier will, defended the action on the ground that the will propounded was forged. In the result Mr. Justice Roche, held that the defence was established, and he said that it was probable that Liddle had forged the will. Proceedings were now being taken against Liddle for forgery, perjury, and conspiracy, and against the two attesting witnesses, who swore that they witnessed the execution of the will.

During the last week paragraphs had appeared in the three newspapers which suggested that Liddle had sent poisoned chocolates to witnesses who had appeared against him in the probate action, so as to make it impossible for them to give evidence against him in the criminal proceedings. Some of the paragraphs complained of in the "Empire News" had already been reproduced in "The Times." Among them were these:—

Poison in Chocolate.

Mystery Gifts by Post to Villagers.

Lawyer and Banker.

Setnsational developments are expected in connexion with mysterious packets of gift chocolates which were posted to Yorkshire villagers and to a solicitor and a banker. It is stated that the recipients were witnesses in a High Court will case recently, and that some of the chocolates showed traces of strychnine

Sweets wrapped in telegraph forms.

The announcement that the chocolates received as presents from an anonymous donor were believed to be impregnated with poison, and that a market gardener had narrowly escaped death, came like a bombshell to the people of the quiet country village of Huntington, four miles from York. Among the recipients of the strange gift were Mr. J. R. Thompson, market gardener, and his wife of Clematis House, Mr. Francis Holmes, farmer, of Fern Cottage, and his solicitor, Mr. R. R. Dodsworth, of York, who is deputy Under-Sheriff of the county, a local bank manager, and Miss Walker of Stonegate, York.

The packets were posted about the middle of April, and it is a remarkable coincidence that all the recipients appear to be associated as witnesses with a dispute about a will which was dealt with in March. Mr. Thompson suffered agonizing pains, and the symptoms of his illness have been described as "intense twitching and the temporary loss of the use of his limbs similar to the effects produced by strychnine."

TROUBLE OVER A WILL.

The law action which has been referred to was one in which the High Court was asked to pronounce in favour of a will made by Mrs. Annie Holmes, Fern Cottage, Huntington, on April 7 last. The executor was her brother, Mr. Thomas Liddle, farmer, Market Weighton, and Mr. Francis Holmes, husband of the testatrix, disputed the will, and propounded another of April 2. The amount involved in the estate was £1,300. After the hearing, lasting three days Mr. Justice Roche gave judgment for Mr. Holmes, and ordered the documents in the case to be kept by the Court. Arising out of that judgment Thomas Liddle was only a day or two ago charged before the York magistrates with conspiring to make and forge a will, with uttering a will knowing it to have been forged, and with committing perjury in the action in the Probate Division.

Two young men described as witnesses to the will propounded by Liddle have also been charged in connexion with the affair, and all three stand remanded until to-morrow.

The Court, after some discussion, ordered that notice of motion should be served on the three editors and publishers returnable to-day, and that affidavits should be filed and also served upon them. This was done.

Mr. Simey appeared for the applicant; Mr. Patrick Hastings, K. C., and Mr. J. D. Cassels for the "Empire News"; Mr. Eustace Hills, K. C., and Mr. W. Lewis for the "Sunderland Daily Echo"; and Mr. W. Bernard Campion for the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle."

Mr. Simey stated the facts and said that he had conferred with the learned counsel who represented the persons against whom these proceedinigs were taken and they were prepared to take a certain course.

Mr. Justice Darling asked whether strychnine had been sent to those persons named in the newspapers.

Mr. Simey said that he could not say, as the packets had not been analysed, but that was immaterial, as the statements made it appear that poison had been sent by Liddle with the object of preventing those persons from giving evidence against him on his trial. The statements had not been repeated.

At the request of the Court the statements in the "Sunderland Daily Echo" and the "Newcastle Chronicle" were read.

Mr. Hastings said that it would be difficult to enumerate the newspapers in which the statements had appeared. The "Empire News", which was published in Manchester, had taken the story from a Yorkshire newspaper. There was no allegation in their article that all the persons who had given evidence in the probate action had received poisoned sweets. It was simply stated that some persons had received the sweets, and it was curious that they all were witnesses for the will; but they would not necessarily be witnesses for the Crown at the trial of Liddle.

Mr. Justice Avory.—The article would lead a reader to infer that Mr. Liddle was connected with the sending of the sweets.

Mr. Hastings said, in conclusion, that it was not intended to make any allegation against Mr. Liddle.

Mr. Hills and Mr. Campion submitted that their clients had not offended intentionally, even if they had offended at all.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Darling said that the proceedings were equivalent to those on an argument on a rule which had been granted to show cause, and that, by agreement, the Court could summarily deal with the matter. Mr. Liddle and two other persons were awaiting their trial, and the three newspapers published statements that poisoned sweets had been sent to witnesses in the probate case. The "Empire News" had been the most definite in its charges, and anyone who read the newspapers would come to the conclusion that the poisoned sweets were sent to the recipients because they were witnesses for the Crown. It could never be certainly said that the effect of any statement would make a trial unfair, but the question was whether the publication was calculated to prejudice a fair trial. The statements in the newspapers were in effect identical with these in a direct charge. Persons who wrote for newspapers knew not only grammar, but the most effective methods of presenting their news or their opinions, and these methods might be indirect, as well as direct. Nothing could be plainer than the statements made in these newspapers conveyed the meaning that the chocolates were sent by Mr. Liddle to persons whom he was anxious to get out of the way.

The Court had come to the conclusion that a contempt of Court had been committed. The newspapers had been guilty of conduct which tended to interfere with the fair course of a forthcoming trial at assizes. The rules would be made absolute, and the "Sunderland Daily Echo" and the "Newcastle Evening Chronicle, which had not previously so offended, would be ordered to pay the costs. The case of the "Empire News" was more serious. As recently as last January that newspaper was before the Court on the charge of prejudicing by its comments the trial for murder of a man named Holt, and the company which owned it was fined £100 and the editor £500. The company would now be fined £500 and the editor £500, with costs. The costs in each case would be taxed as between solicitor and client, as it was not right that a person who came to that Court to obtain a fair trial should pay for it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Director of Public Information sends us the following:

Thanks to the energy of His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, and the influential Reception Committee formed at his instance, it may now be said that the preparations are well in hand for extending a fitting welcome to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on his arrival in Bombay.

Some anxiety has been expressed that there seemed to be a danger of Bombay, the second city of the Empire, and the Gateway of the East, lagging behind the other capitals of India in this matter. That would naturally be discreditable to Bombay, and contrary to all its historical traditions. But, as a matter of fact, there is no real ground whatever for any such anxiety, and the citizens of this capital may rest assured that His Excellency and the Reception Committee are neglecting none of the preparations required.

A pavilion and amphitheatre will be erected on the Apollo Bunder, as at the time of His Majesty the King Emperor's visit, and the designs for this are already in hand. There will be illuminations on a very extensive scale and the necessary action has been taken to ensure the delivery in good time of all the requisite material.

There remains what is always in such matters by far the most important feature of an historic visit of this nature, and that is the welcome extended to the august visitor by the people themselves; the general public of Bombay. His Royal Highness comes to visit the people, and it is the people (over whom he will one day reign) whose homage and whose welcome will speak most eloquently to him for this great Presidency, and the port and city which form its capital. Every house will no doubt contribute its quota to the decoration of Bombay in honour of its Royal visitor. There are still several months before us of time for preparation, and it is no doubt safe to assume that during this period, not alone the leaders of society, and of industry, and of our municipal life, but also every householder in the capital, rich and poor alike, will take such steps as circumstances permit in the direction of giving tangible and open expression to the loyalty of the Empire's second city, and to the real warmth and sincerity of its welcome to that Empire's "most popular Ambassador", the Heir to the Throne.

"THE FOUNTAIN OF HONOUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Senate of the Bombay University has a proposal before it to confer the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Sir Narayan Chandavarker, and Sir Chimandal Setelvad. It is a common belief amongst educated circles in this country that the bestowal of the LL.D. is an honor which the Bombay University only confers on men who have made some marked contribution to art literature or science. The University neglects to honour men like F. W. Bain, Sir J. C. Bose, or Sir P. C. Ray. Why is it in such a hurry to be so undiscriminating in its appreciation?—Yours, etc.

D. D. SATHAYE.

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL SANATOGEN

THE Genuine & Original Sanatogen, Formamint, Albulactin Wulfing and Cystopurin Wulfing. Manufactured by Messrs. Bauer & Co., and A. Wulfing & Co. Consignments of the above are expected very soon, and intending purchasers in quantities and wholesale dealers, are requested to write in for prices and particulars, to J. R. JACOB & CO., 19c, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. Sole Agents for India (excepting Karachi) and Burma. Telegraphic Address: "Japonic." Telephone No. 3844. 2623

Mother! If your Child's Tongue is Coated.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a bilious child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is a perfectly harmless dose, and in a few hours all this constipation-poison, sour bile and fermenting waste-matter will gently move out of the bowels, and you will have a healthy, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oft-times all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of substitute fig syrups. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle.
IN ENGLAND
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD.,
16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING

HEADACHES.

The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, and stomach disorders.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The following items are taken from Mail papers:

Prices in Normandy show a reduction of 50 to 60 per cent., says the *Echo de Paris*.

On and after July 1 exports of glass from Bohemia are appreciably reduced.

Enthusiastic Empire Day celebrations took place in Nilgeria. An address issued by the Governor was widely distributed throughout the province.

Both Chambers of the Riksdag (Sweden) have adopted a resolution that the compulsory period of military service for the 1920 Class should be 165 days.

On his forthcoming visit to Agram and Laibach the Prince Regent of Serbia will be accompanied by M. Vesnitch, the Premier, and three other Ministers of State.

Herr Sonnenfeld, who asserted that Herr Scheidema had offered a reward for the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for slander.

Damage amounting to some £350,000 was caused in mail week, by a fire in a wood-yard near Sundsvall, in Sweden, about 9,000 standards of timber and several workshops being destroyed.

A daily service of omnibuses from Tangier to Tetuan has been inaugurated, for the first time giving the public facilities for communication between Tangier and the interior.

At a crowded meeting of protest in Melbourne it was resolved that the action of the House of Representatives in increasing the salaries of its members was a violation of its pledge of economy.

Detroit is now the fourth largest city in the United States. The recent census shows its population to be 993,739—a decennial increase of 113.4 per cent. The larger cities are New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

In 1913 the number of births in Paris for the first four months of the year was 16,770; this year, for the same period, the number was 19,630—an increase of 2,869. The population has only slightly increased since 1913.

In the Canadian House of Commons recently, the Minister of Justice introduced a Bill to authorize the naturalization of persons of enemy alien origin who have been resident in Canada for 10 years and who have proved their loyalty.

Captain Palaggoli, a friend and follower of the late Signor Bissolati, presented Mr. Lloyd George with a flower from the grave of his former leader, as a token of the esteem which the Italian people hold the Prime Minister.

Practically all the employees of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission who are engaged on the Chippewa power canal, are striking for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, which would add about £450,000 to the cost of the work.

The Swiss Federal Council proposes that Switzerland should give 25,000,000f. (about £1,250,000) to a fund for assisting the countries, particularly Austria, which are suffering as a result of the war, on condition that contributions are made by all nations which took part in the war and by all other neutrals.

At Broughton, near Romsey, a turkey has been born with four legs.

Patrick McKenna, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was accidentally drowned when bathing in the Shannon.

A boy of 13 entered the studio of Mr. Lynn Pitt, at St. Ives, during the artist's absence, and daubed yellow paint on four oil-paintings.

All the Edinburgh public green bowling associations are boycotting the greens owing to the corporation having increased the charges for play.

A 72-rung ladder was blown over by a gust of wind at Trumpington-road School, Forest Gate, and killed a schoolboy, Henry Collet, aged 10.

At the opening of the sixth International Aero Exhibition on July 9, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors gave a luncheon at Olympia.

Some spectators at a football match at Helensburgh, Loch Lomond, were thrown to the ground by shock caused by lightning striking a telephone wire near by.

A copy of the first edition of Keats's "Poems," 1817, with which was bound up Leigh Hunt's "Story of Rimini," with the Doggett bookplate, realized £146 at Sotheby's.

Gilbert Harding, a Midland Railway signalman, was sentenced at Bakewell to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for unmercifully beating his nine-year-old son.

The Looe (Cornwall) Urban Council are notifying owners of houses that unless they guarantee that the houses are occupied for 12 months they must relinquish them under the Workmen's Dwellings Act.

A soldier belonging to Cardley, Worcestershire, who distinguished himself in the war, has refused a proposed public gift of a gold watch on the ground that there are thousands of almost penniless people in the country.

JYOTISH CHANDRA GHOSE.

A FREE MAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Indian papers in Bengal are interesting themselves in the fortunes of Jyotish Chandra Ghose who is described as a prisoner under the Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and is alleged to be still confined in Berhampur Lunatic Asylum. The Associated Press is informed that Jyotish was released from the asylum on 22nd June last. He however refused to return to the care of his relatives and is for the present living as a guest of the Collector in that officer's compound. The Government has granted Jyotish temporarily a consolidated allowance of Rs. 100 per month. He is a free man and Government's responsibility for his welfare has ceased.

A Cycle to be proud of.

To the cyclist who demands a machine of the highest quality, the possession of a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle is a continual source of pride. For excellence of design, material and workmanship, B.S.A. Bicycles are famous the world over, even the smallest detail bears the stamp of B.S.A. care and thoroughness. Insist on seeing the Three Guns trade mark on the bicycle you select. It is a guarantee of long reliable service.

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Price List Free.

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Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-.

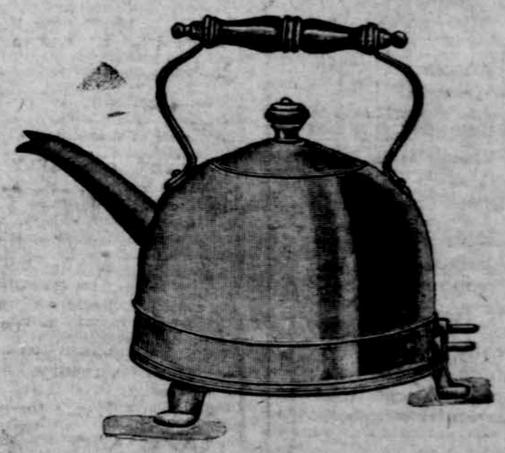
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

MYSORE AGUR BATTIS.

Amber Bathi per seer, Rs. 8, 6, 4, 2.
Ananda Bathi, per seer, Rs. 20.
Javvaji Bathi, per seer, Rs. 6.
Musk Bathi, per seer, Rs. 4.
Cavet Bathi, per seer, Rs. 3.
Fugunda Dhoop, per seer, Re. 1.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO.,
State Perfumers, Bangalore City.

Electric Kettles



220-250 volts—2 Pints

Boils in 10 Minutes.

Made of Copper and Nickel Plated.

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Upper Mall, LAHORE. Freedy Street, KARACHI.

BESSHO'S FIRE SALE NOW ON AT Great Western Hotel,

Apollo Street,

Opp. Government Dock Yards

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WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS

FOR

MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.

SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 2.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Re. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Re. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

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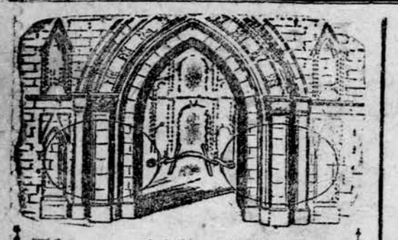

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WHY be satisfied with surroundings that are vague and misty or shadowy? Things are not so, really! But they may seem so to you. In that case you need the help of carefully adapted glasses. Perfect optical service awaits you

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Branches in the East:

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The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which soothe the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.

Could be had of all Chemists or the

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

9, Bank Street, Fort.

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is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman Srteet, Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

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on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

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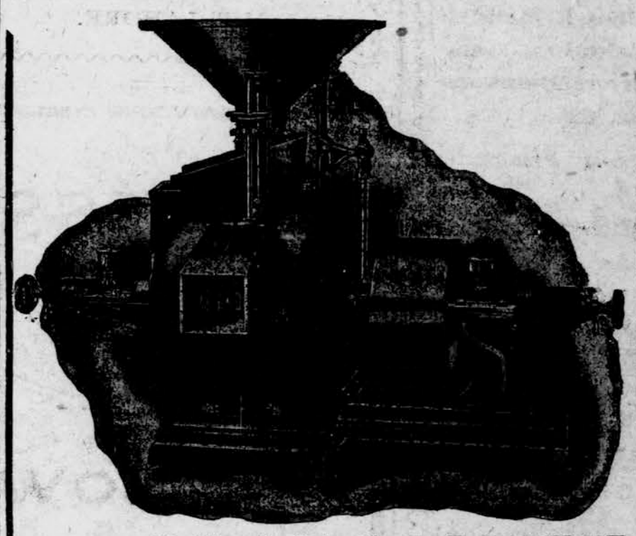

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

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